

Compulsory Service

St. Louis *Globe Democrat*—"Military leaders and others have for some time advocated compulsory training for the nation's youth. President Roosevelt warmly supports such a program. The advisability of some sort of compulsory training for young men ought to be manifest. It would give healthy and valuable development to the nation's young manhood. The primary purpose, however, would be to avoid the patent mistake we have fallen into repeatedly after each war—the abandonment of armed strength, not to make wars but to prevent war by virtue of preparedness."

Youngstown *Vindicator*—"If the nation remains alert, it will not need so large a force to maintain peace, once it is won. But it will need a large enough Army and Navy to command respect and deter another reckless adventurer from plunging the world into war. The time required to recruit the present force is a clinching argument for continuation of compulsory military training after the war."

Indianapolis *Star*—"One imperative duty remains to be filled. After the heart-breaking toll of blood and treasure in two world wars, America should have learned the lesson of preparedness. It works for an enduring peace."

Detroit *Free Press*—"Sixty-nine per cent of those asked by *Fortune Magazine* if they favored a peacetime draft for the armed services, answered yes. When the war has been won a good many of these same people may think differently; American tradition will then have a chance to be heard, above the din of war. The question of peacetime conscription in the United States might better be left for peacetime discussion."

New York *Journal-American*—"Mr. Warren G. Atherton, National Commander of the organization, has announced that, by the end of the war, the American Legion will have introduced in Congress legislation to establish universal military service in the United States. It will be essentially a democratic system for the defense of a democracy. It will require exactly the same service from every youth, rich or poor. It will make that service an integral part of the youth's education, as a part of his qualification for civilian life. It will spare the Republic the dangers and evils of a huge professional standing army and provide the Republic with the bulwark of a trained citizenry able and willing to bear arms at America's need."

Washington *Evening Star*—"Three years ago there were many well-informed advocates of a 'Small'

American Army. The argument was that we should set a goal that was within our reach. But this argument, plausible enough on the surface, had the fatal defect of being based on an under-estimate of the capacities of this country and its people. There can be no debate about this, for today our big Army and big Navy—11,300,000 strong together—exists in fact and not on paper."

Peoria *Morning Star*—"Universal service teaches social adjustment, self-assurance, and democratic living, as well as things more closely tied up with military training. Even if there were no wars in prospect, the results would be of great value to those participating and to the public generally."

Wilmington *Evening Journal*—"Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of Selective Service, has made an observation to the effect that selective service should be retained as a peacetime institution and become the means for carrying out a program of universal military training. Never again, he declared, must we lose our peace because our citizenry is not prepared to provide national security. The army has toughened, strengthened and improved the physique of hundreds of thousands of American boys and this is a good argument for continuing universal military training after the war."

Gen. Somervell Stresses Needs

Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding general of the Army Service Forces, at a press conference 1 August stressed the need for the home front to catch up with the production lag in over 300 vital items.

"We are in the homestretch," he said. "We have shoved the other fellow up into the corner. We have got to have the strength for the knockout."

Summing up the need for increased production and the necessary increase in working time, he said:

"What we must have is the sense of urgency we had a year ago. I don't know when the war will end, but I hope it ends soon. We must give Spaatz, Devers and Eisenhower these things in the quantities they want when they want them."

"There is one school of thought," he continued, "that we should be able to fire the last cartridge into the last Jap immediately before the surrender. Another is that we should pile up such tremendous reserves that we could never possibly run short and have reserves left after the war. The answer is somewhere between the two and much closer to the latter than the former."

Explaining the increasing need for heavy artillery and the accompanying ammunition, General Somervell said:

"Heavy artillery has been used far more extensively than it ever was before and far more than it was ever thought it would be."

Our heaviest needs, he explained, will be at the time of surrender, and we must expect increasing demands until such a time.

Following are excerpts from General Somervell's statement:

"Among the major problems in the production field is the necessity for greatly increasing the monthly output of many categories of equipment and supplies. The shortages fall into 320 vital categories, in ninety of which the amount on hand is less than 50 per cent of minimum requirements. Among the most urgent of the items is heavy artillery ammunition. By December the monthly output must be more than a million-and-a-half rounds. These are the shells that broke the enemy's grip in Italy and started the northward march, and have been a potent factor in the establishment and expansion of the beachhead in Normandy. What we have learned from this direct contact with the enemy's tactics and equipment has led to many changes in our procurement programs."

"The peak production for the Army Service Forces was achieved in November, 1943, in the amount of \$2,112,000,000. The production in June had fallen to \$1,852,000,000. The requisite output of munitions for the needs of the Army Air and Ground Forces are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain, not only in the face of failure to meet previous schedules,

but because of the urgent demands from overseas theaters. Detailed studies have been and are being made to prevent overproduction and to permit prompt readjustments with increasing emphasis on the shortages. These studies indicate that there is no real margin in this field which will meet the need. An increase of over 450 million dollars in the monthly rate is required to reach the peak requirement of \$2,308,000,000 in October of this year, if goals are to be attained."

"Again for June, the goals we have been required to set have been below actual needs because the known production capacity of the country was not geared to meet them. Even with these cuts many of the goals have not been met. Emergency measures are essential if production plans for 1944 are to be obtained."

"The degree of acceleration in procurement that must be met for the remainder of 1944 can be gauged by the following:

"1. Deliveries during the first six months of 1944 average only one-tenth of one per cent more than the 1943 monthly average;

"2. Deliveries during June were 2.5 per cent less than the 1943 monthly average;

"3. Forecasts for the next six months call for average deliveries of 14.5 per cent above the 1943 monthly average, and 17.4 per cent above June production;

"4. The forecast peak month for 1944 (October) calls for deliveries 21.5 per cent larger than the 1943 monthly average, and 24.6 per cent above June, 1944."

"These shortages are particularly acute in certain categories. Rubber tire production is alarmingly below requirements not only for the Army but for essential civilian war-time activities. Present forecasts, unless the situation can be drastically improved, show short-falls of about 20 per cent in tire deliveries to provide necessary replacement."

"During the early part of 1944, battle experience proved that it was necessary to increase sharply the use of heavy and medium artillery. This decision, taken in connection with increasing combat expenditure rates called for in projected operations, required an increase in 1944 computed required production of six million rounds. In terms of production rates, the approved expenditure calls for increasing heavy and medium artillery ammunition loading rates from the May production of 500,000 rounds to a monthly rate of 2½ million rounds within a comparatively short period. Not only is the increase projected in the ammunition expenditure but also for the weapons themselves. Production during the second half of the year must average 45.7 per cent above that during the first half with a peak month increase of 64.8 per cent above the first half average. These tremendous increases, of course, will require increased production of all components and ingredients which go to make up the weapons and the ammunition, including explosives, fire-control apparatus, and a group of other an-

cillary equipment.

"Owing to the effectiveness of the new portable flame thrower, there is a demand for an increase in this weapon requiring five times the production in the last half of the year that was achieved in the first half."

"The production of these munitions is not enough. Once finished, they must be handled either direct to shipside or through our depots to the Ports of Embarkation. Extremely satisfying progress has been made in increasing the efficiency with which these stores are accounted for and handled in our depots."

"Notwithstanding this, with more and more troops overseas, the volume of the work to be done is steadily increasing and this extra load must be offset by increased output. The daily tonnage handled per storage division laborer has grown with each passing month, during June reaching a new high of 4.73 tons. Notwithstanding this continuing increase in efficiency, there were 1,478,421 uncompleted requisitions at the end of June comparing with 1,373,704 at the beginning of the month or an increase of 7.6 per cent. At the June rate of handling, this backlog is twelve days in arrears. Whereas this is a good figure, it is not good enough when the fate of a battle may hinge on the result."

"We have our choice. We can expend more heavy ammunition in more big guns, or we can expend more lives. Experience in Italy and in Normandy has proved beyond argument that the more big shells we throw at the enemy in any given sector, the faster our advance and the lower our casualties will be. Ever since our first concentration of heavy cannon fire on the Italian front, it has been the same story. The big guns today are doing a major part of the job formerly reserved for rifles and bayonets in the hands of men. It costs more man hours all along the line, from the powder plant and the gun foundry to the clerk in the shipping office. But it costs fewer casualties. More of our men will come home."

"Since the terrific power of the Luftwaffe has been cut down, the demand for aerial bombs has skyrocketed. Planes that once were able to make only one sortie a day now return time after time between sun-up and dusk, to smash communications behind the enemy lines and prevent replacements in men and munitions from reaching the front. Like the heavy artillery, this increases the cost in labor here at home; but it also reduces the cost in the lives of our young men overseas."

Negro Marines in Combat

It was revealed this week by the Navy Department that for the first time in combat history, the Second Marine Division, on Saipan, had Negroes serving with it in battle. The Second Division is on Saipan with the Third Marine Division, and 28th Infantry Division.

Save Civilian Manpower

Praise for the War and Navy's conduct of the civilian manpower savings program is contained in a report of the Civil Service Commission released by the White House this week. Particular mention was made of the Army Service Forces, under Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, where the total of civilian personnel has been decreased by 168,649 in the period from June 1943 to March 1944.

The report states:

"a. War Department. For many months the War Department, under the leadership of the War Department Manpower Board, headed by General Gasser, has conducted an intensive program to save manpower throughout all services."

Service Forms

"Army Service Forces. Aided by a vigorous overall manpower saving program launched by General Somervell early in 1943, Army Service Forces reports the following reduction in civilian personnel:

ASF civilian personnel June 1943, 1,041,102; March 1944, 872,543; Decrease, 168,649; per cent Decrease, 16%.

"This was accomplished along with a cut of almost 18 per cent in the number of officers and enlisted men engaged in administrative or supply services in the continental United States, and despite an estimated 20 per cent increase in total work load. Stated another way, Army Service Forces estimates that in performing its March 1944 work load, it used, on the average, 30 per cent fewer persons than would have been needed to do the same job under conditions of June 1943; civilian pay rolls dropped \$107,000,000.

Air Forces

"Army Air Forces, with a total employment of approximately 336,000, reports an overall program of manpower conservation, which has been gaining momentum over the past year, and which has brought results. Covering both military and civilian personnel, this program has been a major factor in reduction of civilian personnel totaling 11,184 between 1 January, 1944, and 31 March, 1944. An accompanying decrease in officer and enlisted personnel, and a work load of increased scope and intensity make this substantial saving even more noteworthy."

Navy Dept.

"b. The Navy Department, with full-time civilian employees totaling approximately 30,000 in the District of Columbia and 600,000 outside the District of Columbia, reports a vigorously directed personnel utilization survey program. Under direction of a Navy Manpower Survey Board, headed by Admiral Andrews, surveys have been made or are in progress in all shore stations in the continental United States, the Panama Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Islands in the Caribbean. At the time of the 31 March report, the Board had analyzed 1,357 of the 2,235 reports received on various field activities, and anticipated a final total of approximately 2,600 such reports. Results of this program as it affects shore establishments are to be reported later."

"Regarding its Washington personnel, the Navy Department reports that surveys involving job analysis, use of skills, and work methods, are in progress in all but three bureaus. Study is reported completed of 1,457 positions, covering both enlisted and civilian personnel, during three such surveys, with resulting recommendations for elimination of 291 positions and reassignment of 180 employees for the first quarter of 1944."

Stilwell Made Full General

"In recognition of outstanding leadership and courage on the field of battle," the President sent to the Senate this week the nomination of ten officers of the Army for temporary promotion; one to general, two to major general, and seven to brigadier general.

The officers, engaged in current and recent operations in the China-Burma-India Theater of Operations, the Southwest Pacific Theater of Operations, the Mediterranean Theater of Operations and the European Theater of Operations, "through their leadership in battle have set outstanding examples for the men of their commands," the War Department states.

The list of officers follows:

Lt. Gen. Joseph Warren Stilwell (Maj. Gen. USA), Army of the United States, to be General.

Brigadier Generals to be Major Generals,

AUS:

Robert Tryon Frederick (Capt. CAC).

Jens Anderson Doe (Col. Inf.).

Colonels to be Brigadier Generals, AUS:

Gerald Joseph Higgins (Capt., Inf.).

Maurice Wiley Daniel (Lt. Col., FA).

James Alward Van Fleet, Inf.

George Arthur Taylor (Maj. Inf.).

Charles Draper William Canham (Maj. Inf.).

Hugh French Thomason Hoffman (Lt. Col. Cav.).

John Huston Church (Lt. Col. Inf.).

General Stilwell, an Infantry officer who has

served as Commanding General of United States Army Forces in the China-Burma-India Theater of Operations since March, 1942,

has had one of the most difficult tasks of any U. S. Army officer in the war. In the face of

extreme obstacles, including a lack of material, climatic and physical conditions, he has

succeeded in welding together a force of Allied troops who have advanced into the

critical area of Northern Burma. He has driven the Japs from Kamalung and Mogaung in Northern Burma and at present is engaged in driving them from Myitkyina with the

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commander of the headquarters group of the division. Following the death of the Assistant Division Commander, Brig. Gen. Don F. Pratt, in a glider landing, Colonel Higgins was given that position and demonstrated great qualities of leadership and personal bravery in the very difficult task of seizing bridgeheads and causeways in the low country in the southeast corner of the Cherbourg Peninsula, holding these and delaying the arrival of German reinforcements to permit the occupation of this section of the peninsula by the 4th Infantry Division in the early phase of the Normandy operation. He will continue in his present assignment.

Col. Daniel

Col. Maurice W. Daniel, FA, was a combat commander in the First Armored Division in the Mediterranean Theater. He succeeded Brig. Gen. Robert I. Stack in that command when the latter was reassigned to duty with the 36th Division.

Colonel Daniel led his unit with marked distinction throughout the Italian campaign. The division has been used in many critical situations in the Italian fighting.

Col. Van Fleet

Colonel Van Fleet commanded an Infantry Regiment in the 4th Division during the initial assault on Normandy and during present operations in France. Maj. Gen. James Lawton Collins, Commanding General of the VII Corps in Normandy, has declared that Colonel Van Fleet's leadership was outstanding in the landing of the 4th Division on the Normandy coast and subsequent operations.

Col. Taylor

Colonel Taylor commanded an Infantry Regiment of the 1st Division during the campaign in Northern Tunisia and Sicily and led the initial landing force of his division in Normandy on the most hotly contested beach at which American forces were engaged.

Col. Canham

Colonel Canham, commander of an Infantry Regiment of the 29th Division, was in command of the initial assault force of his division when it landed on the beaches of Normandy under heavy hostile resistance. Although wounded in action, he continued in command of his regiment in heavy fighting.

Col. Hoffman

Colonel Hoffman of the First Cavalry Division distinguished himself during the Admiralty campaign in the Southwest Pacific Area and has been described by General MacArthur as the outstanding regimental commander of that division.

Acting as infantry, elements of the division took part in the difficult operations on Los Negros Island, of the Admiralty Group, where they inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Later the division occupied Manus and the smaller islands of Amo and Ndova.

Col. Church

Col. John H. Church, Inf., won his promotion in combat as commander of an Infantry Regiment of the 45th Division during the Italian campaign. The 45th, which helped break up the German counterattacks at Anzio and hold that critical area for the Allied forces, fought side by side with British forces in bearing the brunt of the enemy effort to drive the Americans and British into the sea.

Prior to its performance at Anzio, the same American division had fought with distinction in Sicily, at Salerno and northward through Italy, and was long a thorn in the side of the German forces of occupation.

Payment of Insurance

The Veterans Administration this week asked Congress to give it authority to pay insurance benefits in cases where applicants died prior to 1 July 1942 and where it appears that failure to pay premiums or effect deductions could be attributed to inadequacy of the Service Department.

The Administration said that there are many cases, particularly of officers, where the applicants clearly indicated their intention to pay premiums but deductions were not made because of inadequacies of the system. These inadequacies have since been eliminated, it was said.

In submitting the measure, the Veterans Administrator said:

"Section 1 of the draft provides insurance for officers who failed to continue the insurance granted under Public Laws 97 and 99, 77th Congress, and who died prior to enactment of Public Law 658, 77th Congress.

"Section 2 of the draft would add a new subsection (s) to section 602 to provide that payment of insurance benefits shall not be denied in any case in which the applicant died prior to July 1, 1942, and the Administrator of Veterans Affairs finds that the failure to pay premiums or to effect deductions could in any way be attributed to the inadequacy of the Service Department's procedure for authorizing deductions from active service pay prior to that date, or to want of proper instructions as to the requirements of such procedure, provided that payment of premiums due on such insurance shall be deducted from the proceeds of the insurance unless otherwise deducted.

"There are many cases in which, for some reason or other, particularly in the case of

officers, premiums were not in fact deducted although the applicant for insurance clearly indicated his intention to pay premiums by means of having deductions made from his active service pay. This was due to the inadequacies of the system of deductions of premiums from pay for active military service prior to July 1, 1942. These inadequacies have been eliminated since that date and section 2 of the draft will obviate the hardships resulting from the former system.

"All of the proposed amendments have been shown by experience to be necessary to eliminate hardships and inequalities resulting from the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, to date."

Gen. McNair Killed by U. S. Air Bombs

The War Department on 2 Aug. announced the following concerning General McNair's death:

"The War Department has just received from General Eisenhower, Supreme Commander Allied Expeditionary Forces, additional details of the death of Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair.

"A full investigation developed the fact that General McNair died as a result of the explosion of one of our own bombs which fell short in the intensive aerial bombardment of enemy lines just preparatory to the present large scale American break-through in Normandy.

"Details of this tremendous air support were given recently in England by Lieutenant General Breton, AAF, together with the fact that some of the bombs unfortunately fell among our own forward troops, causing a number of casualties. General McNair, who was observing the action with a front-line infantry unit, was one of these casualties."

Coast Guard Anniversary

Friday, 4 August 1944 marked the 154th anniversary of the founding of the United States Revenue Cutter Service which later became known as the U. S. Coast Guard.

The many and varied duties and services performed by the Coast Guard in time of war result from the facts that when the country is at war, the Coast Guard serves as a part of the Navy but is also required to carry on most of its normal peacetime functions, some which are broadened and complicated by the outbreak of hostilities.

Supplementing port security is the Beach Patrol, established shortly after the outbreak of the war to patrol and guard more than 40,000 miles of coast line and inland waterways. Coast Guard aviation is now the chief medium of air-sea rescue work, saving hundreds of survivors of air crashes and of wrecked or torpedoed boats.

Coast Guardsmen were in the South Pacific, Southwest Pacific, Guadalcanal and the coral ribbed waters off the Solomons. Coast Guard men and ships ranged from European waters to Greenland, Attu, Kiska and the Pacific. The Carolines, the Marianas, Tarawa, and other battles which have become identified with the name of the service.

On 6 June the waters of the English Channel off the Normandy coast churned white with the beat of propellers of Coast Guard manned invasion craft including transports, supply ships, cutters, and the specialized invasion craft of the "Alphabet Fleet."

Officers of the Coast Guard, in times of peace, enter the Service chiefly through the Coast Guard Academy. They are appointed as cadets after a rigid competitive examination open to the youth of the Nation, and are sent to New London, Conn., for a four year course of intensive study. This completed, and examinations successfully passed, they are ordered to duty as ensigns and sent to sea. In time of war, with a need for rapid expansion, many qualified men are commissioned in the Coast Guard Reserve on the basis of their training and experience.

Lack of publicity may have been the reason the Coast Guard was not so widely known as a fighting unit prior to the present war. At any rate, they have been carrying out their assigned duties in peace and war for 154 years and stand ready to do the same in the years to come whether the job be the rescue of men from foundering ship or punishing the nation's enemies.

Preventive Maintenance is not a military secret. So talk about it to everyone and perform it on everything.

Army Promotions

The following temporary promotions in the Army of the United States have been announced by the War Department:

Lt. Col. to Colonel

P. Z. Michener, CE J. B. Warden, FA
H. J. Shoemaker, IGD J. A. McCarty, CE
R. C. Cumming, MC H. G. Lambert, CE
H. C. Chuck, GSC H. Ayers, FA
E. B. Gallant, GSC

Major to Lt. Colonel

J. H. Lentz, Inf. R. B. Link, MC
C. S. LeVake, FA H. H. Kilpatrick, Inf.
W. W. Hummel, Inf. E. R. Ellis, FA
W. J. Bryson, Jr., Inf. E. W. Jones, FD
H. D. Harpold, QMC P. R. Andrews, AGD
C. D. Briggs, MC R. M. Winsborough, AUS
Francis Lee, GSC
R. A. Grohne, CE H. A. Huncilman, FA
C. A. Fish, Jr., MC P. F. Fletcher, MC
L. C. Askwig, MC E. D. Kelley, DC
J. H. Miller, CE J. S. Lawrence, Jr., Inf.
C. K. Gould, DC
S. S. Smith, MC T. J. Raber, OD
F. F. Ackerman, MC P. K. French, MC
H. G. Prickett, FD F. W. Billado, GSC
R. K. Jones, AUS R. G. Boyd, AUS
D. M. Rigby, GSC F. B. Carroll, MC
F. F. Watters, CAC C. H. Keene, MC
F. H. Fenn, SC W. S. Marks, Jr., SC
S. F. Hardy, DC R. I. Cole, SC
W. C. Oleson, OD N. H. Baird, MC
J. I. Kellogg, Cav. W. A. Wood, Jr., FA
D. J. McFadden, Inf. J. W. Johnson, SC

Captain to Major

H. H. Hayward, OD G. H. McBride, OD
C. P. Rice, OD R. H. Terrell, TC
P. B. Baldwin, OD W. E. Snyder, OD
Carl Winston, AC H. R. Markheim, MC
Carl Dreher, AC E. J. Runyan, GSC
F. J. Gosiger, OD L. C. Saylor, CAC
M. E. Nelson, OD W. E. Furze, MC
F. B. Lyle, OD G. Goodrich, TC
E. P. Seofield, OD I. Seofield, MC
F. M. Taylor, OD N. K. Carter, MC
S. G. Neuburger, OD W. D. Jagd, MC
R. I. Chatley, QMC S. B. May, MC
H. L. Noble, OD T. C. Lovejoy, TC
H. H. Gasaway, OD R. E. Sharp, CMP
R. R. Lockwood, OD O. B. Berry, TC
J. G. Hamner, OD F. B. Crawford, AC
J. P. McNamara, OD W. Sutton, AGD
D. H. Burnett, Inf. H. A. Gumenick, QMC
D. M. Coleman, QMC F. L. Smith, OD
D. F. Conaway, AC L. R. Brannon, TC
W. W. Foster, OD T. K. Rinaker, TC
A. C. Waters, FA R. G. Rhodes, CE
C. A. Hebert, OD C. W. Holmes, MAC
R. T. Brown, OD J. L. Crager, FA
F. R. Twist, SC L. F. Wojtalewicz, MC
H. J. Badenhop, Inf. J. R. Hood, MC
O. F. Feldt, AGD L. E. Kannapel, MC
W. H. Davis, OD J. H. Stewart, MC
L. E. Taylor, QMC C. O. Windoffer, TC
V. L. Edwards, OD A. G. Blazey, MC
G. E. Burgess, Jr., Cav. H. C. Bone, MC
R. H. Mayer, OD H. O. Bruce, QMC
J. S. Mitchell, AC B. D. Albritton, TC
B. B. Howes, AUS E. J. Coleman, AGD
W. J. Rombach, OD G. L. King, Ch.
J. E. Dean, Inf. J. W. Evans, CE
W. T. Bew, OD J. S. Goff, SC
P. V. Bollerman, OD E. J. Fitzgerald, Cav.
M. E. Torti, AUS J. C. Anderson, MC
G. W. Kruse, OD W. A. King, OD
A. N. Raymond, OD L. J. Starbuck, OD
H. H. Meares, SC G. M. Ruggles, MC
R. G. Davis, Inf. C. K. Hamilton, MC
W. L. Shull, AC F. Backlar, MC
R. J. Wilson, Jr., FA J. J. Lacy, TC
L. S. Richardson, OD G. J. Strub, MC
Julius Einhorn, FA L. Tickner, MC
R. W. Lowry, OD I. M. Shinkin, MC
D. W. Curtis, OD L. Nelson, QMC
G. A. Ripka, OD W. H. Derr, TC
S. W. Corcoran, Jr., OD S. L. Larson, MC
W. J. Beahan, AC D. D. Trantum, MC
D. A. Robinson, OD J. G. M. Hilton, TC
K. H. Guenther, Inf. R. W. Flax, MC
L. J. Coquet, OD B. A. Schantz, MC
G. R. Russom, AC J. W. Smoloff, MC
W. A. Howerton, FA J. J. Connolly, Jr., TC
S. L. Grow, AC F. R. Beckmann, TC
S. E. Hubbard, Inf. J. M. Newborn, TC
C. T. Scott, TC L. Weinberger, Inf.
G. C. Loyd, OD M. L. Schwartz, MC
W. F. Kelleher, AC W. P. Rudy, MC
P. DeL. Burgess, AC W. O. Rabourn, MC
J. V. Adams, AC G. F. Reed, MC
G. M. Kohls, SC B. A. DiIorio, MC
K. Carson, AC J. J. Condon, TC
D. R. Potts, DC Fred Birdsong, FA
C. H. Beam, AC J. M. Scott, MC
J. R. Copeland, AC S. R. Bateman, TC
C. E. Steyer, MC

(Please turn to Page 1469)

The Journal Salutes

Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, named commanding general, Army Ground Forces.

Rear Adm. John Wilkes, USN, appointed commander of U. S. ports and bases in France.

Brig. Gen. Field Harris, named director, Marine Corps Aviation, and Assistant Commandant (Air).

Did You Read —

these news stories last week:

Retired officers' selection board recommendations submitted to SecNav?

May confine badge pay to Infantry and attached combat ground troops?

Marine Reserve officers asked to state whether or not post-war permanent appointment desired?

Coast Guard plans facility improvement program?

Regulations for hospitalization of dependents of sea service personnel issued?

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this data from any other source.

U. S. Tanks

Charges that the German tanks of the Tiger (Pz Kw VI) and Panther (Pz Kw V) models are superior to our best Shermans were being carried in dispatches from Europe last week just in time to be offset by our demonstration of superiority in pushing the enemy's armored units down the Normandy peninsula.

Point was made of the fact that German Tiger mounts an 88mm gun while the Sherman carries only a 75mm weapon. Fact of the matter is that while some Shermans, designed for specific military purposes, are armed with 75's, others are fitted with a high velocity 76mm and the powerful and famous American 105mm howitzer. In addition the British, who have shown a great liking for our Shermans, born of their demonstration against German armor in North Africa, have mounted three-inch, 17-pounder guns on them.

Also a point of attack has been that the German tanks are heavier and carry more armor, but our fighting men have demonstrated that their armor can be pierced from our tank guns, by our tank

destroyer weapons, and even by the Bazooka which is man-handled and operated by two infantrymen.

The fact is that our tank men, who must use them in battle, have preferred the Sherman and its characteristics of high maneuverability, enormous mechanical endurance and dependability, and relatively easy, over heavier models, of transportation. Heavier tanks have been built by the Ordnance Department and tested in the field, but the medium Sherman seems to give the Armored soldiers what they want, even though they are familiar with the heavier Tiger from their work in Africa.

As to armor piercing qualities three types of Sherman weapons can go through the heavy frontal armor of the German tanks, while even the lighter 75's can put it out of action from the sides, which its greater maneuverability permits it to do.

Total Army Losses

Losses to the Army of the United States through deaths and other causes from the beginning of the present war through 31 May 1944, totaled 1,234,000. The latest available cumulative figures (to the nearest thousand) show losses from 7 December 1943, through 31 May 1944, to be as follows:

	Officers Enlisted	Total
Total deaths (battle and non-battle)	15,000	68,000
Honorable discharges	15,000	926,000
Prisoners of war and missing	14,000	66,000
Other separations	3,000	156,000
Totals	47,000	1,234,000

Promotion in Regular Army

The War Department this week announced the following temporary promotions of Regular Army Officers:

Lt. Col. to Col.
Carter Marshall Sylvester, GSC.
Farra, John Francis, Jr., GSC.
Krueger, Orrin Charles, GSC.
Lowe, Robert Graham, Cav.
Moore, Leland Oliver Walter, MC.
Olson, Edgar Louis, MC.
Treacy, Kenneth William, GSC.
Wentworth, Richard David, FA.

Maj. to Lt. Col.
Kunneke, Robert Patrick, VC.
Willis, James Tillman, Inf.

Capt. to Maj.
Brand, William Fitzgerald, Jr., FA.
Johnston, Maurice Blair, MC.
Sykes, James Rayford, Inf.
VanHoy, John Webb, Jr., CE.

1st Lt. to Capt.
Bogan, Lucian Dalton, Jr., Inf.
Gaibraith, Durward Henry, Inf.
Martin, Thomas Hutson, Jr., CE.
Pence, Donald Charles, Inf.

Air Crew Eligibility

The AAF, under a recent change, is accepting the applications of officers in the grade of captain for air crew training, provided they are rated as navigators or bombardiers and have served in that capacity and have been returned to the United States after having completed their prescribed tour of combat duty in a foreign theatre.

This applies only to those officers who are returned on permanent change of sta-

tion. Former qualifications as to citizenship, age and physical condition remain unchanged.

Cites Medical Advances

Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army, who recently returned from a tour of inspection of installations in Italy, France and Great Britain, reported this week his satisfaction with the swift and efficient surgical treatment being given casualties of the Normandy operation. He also outlined the rapid strides which have been taken for malaria control both in theaters of operation and in this country.

Eighty to 90 per cent of those wounded in the invasion, General Kirk said, received first aid within ten minutes of being hit. The LSTs which landed and discharged cargo were fitted with three tiers of litter supports and this as well as deck and hold space was utilized in the immediate transport of wounded personnel to the English coast. For cases requiring emergency surgical treatment some of the LSTs were fitted with operating rooms enabling surgical teams to work while the actual evacuation was taking place.

At one receiving hospital in Great Britain, he said, 6,000 patients had been cleared since D-Day with only one death. The LSTs were staffed by Navy medical personnel supplemented by Army surgical teams. In addition to these craft many British hospital carriers were employed.

"We are doing things now we never thought of before," General Kirk said. "Our plan is right. The enlisted men over there are working and the nurses and officers are doing a splendid job. They are working with an outstanding Army, men we can't let down."

"We know," he continued, "that the men of our Army are getting the best medical and surgical attention any Army has ever received."

The measures taken to combat malaria in the tropical theaters are showing satisfying results, General Kirk said. He told of the experimental rooms at Fort Knox, Kentucky, where tropical temperatures and conditions are simulated, allowing experts to study the progress of the disease and methods for its prevention.

Beginning in 1940 steps were taken to expand and revise the Army's plans for malaria control in order to be prepared to meet whatever military situations might arise. Largely due to this planning 1943 saw less than 100 deaths from malaria. Instance rates in highly malarious theaters are now but one quarter to one-third what they were early in the war.

General Kirk expressed the belief that D.D.T. powder, which has proved an effective insecticide, will play an important part in malaria control.

Col. O'Dwyer Nominated

The White House announced 3 Aug. that the Senate has received from the President recommendation that Col. William O'Dwyer, AUS, be given temporary promotion to the rank of brigadier general, AUS.

Colonel O'Dwyer is in Italy where he has been placed in charge of the Economic Section of the Allied Control Commission for Italy.

Colonel O'Dwyer, formerly County Judge and District Attorney of Kings County, New York, was appointed a major in the Army of the United States and was ordered to active duty on 1 June, 1942.

B-29 Executions Denied

Dispatches from London last week end reported that the Japanese had formally denied that they had executed American air crewmen of the B-29 Superfortresses who went down over Japanese controlled territory. The Singapore broadcast which said that they were executed was erroneously interpreted, it was said.

The dispatches said that the United States had made inquiries through the Swiss government and that in reply the Japs had sent a memorandum "flatly denying" that B-29 pilots had been executed. The dispatches quoted a broadcast by Sadao Iguchi of the Japanese Information Board. The United States State Department, however, has stated that it has as yet received no information.

Army Casualties and Prisoners

The War Department this week announced the names of 2869 officers wounded in action, 2432 missing in action and 1219 who are held as prisoners of war by the enemy. Of these last, 1189 are interned by Germany and 30 by Rumania.

Officers included in the lists of wounded, missing and prisoners are as follows:

WOUNDED IN ASIATIC AREA

1st Lt. C. S. Carter 1st Lt. R. J. Kraus

WOUNDED IN EUROPEAN AREA

FO T. A. Biggs Capt. S. Miller
2nd Lt. R. D. Helle Maj. C. Stahler, Jr.
2nd Lt. D. McCarty, 2nd Lt. C. A. Stumm

1st Lt. G. C. Dean 2nd Lt. L. J. Tacker
2nd Lt. D. H. Wade Capt. C. P. Chandler
2nd Lt. R. E. Whiston Capt. J. G. Fogle

1st Lt. F. E. Geske 2nd Lt. C. T. Ruby
2nd Lt. W. J. Jones FO L. O. Smith
1st Lt. F. E. Songer 1st Lt. O. A. Suchler

1st Lt. R. L. Frank 1st Lt. D. H. Boone
2nd Lt. P. Kowalski 1st Lt. D. H. Brown
2nd Lt. K. F. Brooks, 2nd Lt. P. H. Robert

FO O. T. Raines, Jr.
2nd Lt. T. S. Richards
1st Lt. T. W. Tutwiler

2nd Lt. M. C. Ellsworth
2nd Lt. W. T. Owens
1st Lt. M. J. Abber

1st Lt. R. J. Harris
2nd Lt. J. H. Herbert
2nd Lt. W. F. Bockins

2nd Lt. E. H. Peters
2nd Lt. L. E. Storme
Capt. H. M. Krauss

Capt. C. J. Wilson
1st Lt. A. Dubatowski
1st Lt. E. J. Snecinski

1st Lt. E. J. Attarlas
2nd Lt. W. W. Starr
FO D. B. Reese

WO B. C. Reese
Capt. H. J. Pollock
FO J. L. Brandt

FO L. T. F. Cahill
Capt. G. J. Friesner
1st Lt. L. D. Lesh

1st Lt. D. C. Rudd
FO A. M. Todd
1st Lt. L. C. Travelstead

Capt. H. A. Tyllas
1st Lt. R. T. Edlin
Maj. C. W. Hoover

1st Lt. G. V. Hutchens
2nd Lt. H. W. Plagge
FO D. E. Oliver

2nd Lt. E. P. Peters
Capt. E. B. Tigner
2nd Lt. W. D. Bancum

2nd Lt. W. J. Nesbitt
1st Lt. R. A. Palmer
1st Lt. D. L. Wilcomb

1st Lt. H. M. Masters
2nd Lt. J. Dunn, Jr.
1st Lt. J. D. Smith

FO H. W. Butler, Jr.
1st Lt. C. L. Dolan
1st Lt. L. H. Dow

2nd Lt. G. Thomas
FO R. E. Toms
1st Lt. A. L. Dickson

FO M. E. Janney
2nd Lt. R. J. Maxwell
(Please turn to Page 1469)

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(THE 15 AIR FORCES OF THE A. A. F.)



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SECOND AIR FORCE



THIRD AIR FORCE



FOURTH AIR FORCE



FIFTH AIR FORCE



SIXTH AIR FORCE



SEVENTH AIR FORCE



EIGHTH AIR FORCE



NINTH AIR FORCE



TENTH AIR FORCE



ELEVENTH AIR FORCE



TWELFTH AIR FORCE



THIRTEENTH AIR FORCE



FOURTEENTH AIR FORCE



FIFTEENTH AIR FORCE



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OLDSMOBILE DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

Sub-Building Program Reduced

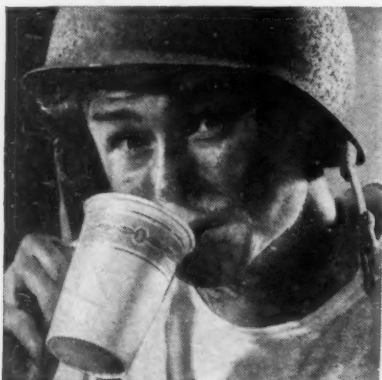
A reduction in the number of new submarines to be built for the US Navy was announced 31 July by the Navy Department.

The reduction will be accomplished by not starting a number of submarines which were scheduled for completion toward the end of the building program. While some adjustments in the working forces in the six submarine building yards will be involved, the submarine completion schedule will be maintained at present levels through the next seven or eight months. Such men and women as are released over the next few months can be advantageously employed on other parts of the Navy shipbuilding and repair programs—and will be given opportunities for such employment.

The reduction in the number of submarines in the building program does not mean that the over-all Navy production program is declining, it was explained. The total Navy program will continue to increase in size at least until the first quarter of 1945. There are eight classes of weapons and supplies which the Navy urgently needs at the present time.

Past and prospective advances in the Pacific limit the area in which Japanese shipping can operate and correspondingly limit the future hunting grounds for our submarines. Therefore, it was said, the number of submarines which we can profitably employ will be correspondingly reduced.

Reduction in the construction program has been made possible by the brilliant record of the fleet in which the contribution of the submarine service in the Pacific and the individual achievement of each submarine and its crew have been a major factor. The success of our sub-



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U. S. NAVY & MARINE CORPS

marines in evading and resisting enemy attack has exceeded early expectations. Since 7 December 1941, our undersea fleet has accounted for a total of more than 2½ million tons of Japanese shipping sunk, more than one-third of Japan's merchant fleet at the beginning of the war.

The Navy Department announcement said that workers in the six shipyards building submarines merit the congratulations of the Navy on their energy, loyalty and patriotic effort which have given the US Navy the finest submarines in the world. The six yards building submarines for the Navy are: The Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn.; Cramp Shipbuilding Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Manitowoc Shipbuilding Company, Manitowoc, Wis.; and the Navy Yards at Boston, Portsmouth and Mare Island.

The eight categories of munitions which the department considers as remaining particularly important in the Navy's expanding over-all production program are as follows:

First, the Navy needs aircraft carriers and cruisers. The Navy is not now short of these warships. But we need every single additional one which we can turn out this year and next. Any slow-down in carrier or cruiser construction would be disastrous to the Navy's war plans.

Second, the Navy needs new types of assault ships: fast, armed cargo carriers and transports for future invasions. Here we are behind schedule—in some instances, months behind.

Third, the Navy needs tankers. The farther west the war moves, the greater the strain on our shipping, particularly on our tankers. Our planes flying from Saipan's airstrips and our warships in Saipan's harbors are 1,200 miles farther away from our shores than our planes and ships at Kwajalein—1,200 more miles over which gasoline and fuel oil must be hauled.

The shipyards working on aircraft carriers, cruisers, assault ships, tankers, ship repairs, and all other "must" ship programs need another 87,000 workers if we are to keep up the accelerated pace of the war. Also our shipbuilding is threatened by a prospective steel shortage, especially plate and sheet.

Fourth, the Navy needs bombardment ammunition. Production schedules have been increased more than 3,000 per cent since 1942, and we are barely keeping our nose above water. This war requires unprecedented amounts of heavy ammunition. The Navy has fired more than 41,000 tons of shells into Japan and German shore fortifications alone. Forty-one thousand tons of shells is 230 times more shells than the Navy had to fire to win the Spanish-American War.

Fifth, the Navy needs rockets—rockets to fire from planes and ships—and it is impossible to get too many of them. The Navy now procures about \$100,000,000 worth of ammunition a month. When the rocket program reaches its peak, it will amount to an additional \$100,000,000 per month.

Sixth, the Navy needs 40 mm. guns. We need them aboard everything from landing craft to battleships—and we are behind schedule. We are short about 200 40 mm. guns, and we have a 13 per cent deficit in 40 mm. ammunition.

Seventh, the Navy needs machinery for more advance bases like Saipan, Tinian and Guam, particularly generators, water distillation and purification units, and some construction machinery.

Eighth, the Navy air arm needs high octane gasoline. We are literally scraping the bottom of the barrel. Production has been good, but consumption has been enormous. Unless we keep refineries running full blast, some of our flyers may have to go into combat without the added speed which high octane gas gives them.

These are the munitions of which the Navy is short or which are dangerously near the scarcity level.

Squadrons Receive Citations

The Navy Department revealed this week that two Motor Torpedo Boat Squadrons, No. 12 and No. 21 have been awarded the Presidential Unit Citation for "outstanding performance during the Huon Peninsula Campaign," against Japanese forces.

Commanding officer of MTB 12 during this operation was Lt. Comdr. John Har-lee, USN. Comdr. Selman Stewart Bowling USN, was in command of MTB 21 during the period from October, 1943 to January, 1944. Lt. Paul Tidden Rennell, USNR, relieved Commander Bowling and was commanding the unit during the remainder of the period covered by the citation.

Adm. Fitch Deputy CNO-Air

Vice Adm. Aubrey W. Fitch, USN, relieved Vice Adm. John S. McCain, USN, as Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air) on 1 Aug.

Vice Admiral Fitch has been on duty in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air) since his return to Washington in May, 1944, from the South Pacific, where he commanded the Allied air forces. He previously commanded a Task Force in the Battle of the Coral Sea in which the Jap thrust toward Australia was repelled.

Vice Admiral McCain has been given an assignment at sea. He has been on a special assignment in the Pacific recently, during which time Rear Adm. Arthur W. Radford, USN, acted as Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air).

Shortages in Clothing

Critical problems in the procurement of necessary quantities of clothing and textile items are faced by the Navy, says Rear Adm. William Brent Young, Supply Corps, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

The Navy still needs by 31 Dec., 1944, 28,000,000 pairs of cotton socks, and 10,000,000 pairs of lightweight cotton and wool mixture socks.

Dungarees the basic battle dress of the Navy, present another serious procurement bottleneck. Under the new revised requirements to December 1, 1944, contracts for 6,000,000, remain unplaced.

Tenders for 3,072,000 pairs of gloves recently were sent out to manufacturers, but bids for only 916,000 pairs were received.

After two weeks of intensive negotiations, contracts for only 10,000,000 handkerchiefs could be placed, whereas the requirement is 52,000,000.

The Navy's requirement for 22 inch by 44 inch turkish towels for fiscal 1945, has been set at 13,570,000, as compared to 15,000,000 for the previous two-year period. When negotiations with manufacturers resulted in little more than one-third of this quantity, the Navy was forced to appeal to WPB for help in the form of a directive to the towel industry, issued on 27 June, 1944.

Increasing numbers of Naval personnel, extension of supply lines as the war moves to more distant theaters of action, and the accelerated speed at which clothes wear out in combat and in tropical climates all are contributing factors in creating the Navy's unprecedented clothing and textile requirements.

Ships Honor Army Generals

Adm. Ernest J. King, USN, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, who recently spent some time on the Normandy beachhead, following the invasion of France, requested that two Naval vessels be named in honor of the home towns of the two ranking United States Army Generals participating in that operation. Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal has endorsed this suggestion and officially named the vessels.

One frigate will bear the name of USS Abilene, in honor of the home town of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, in Kansas.

Another frigate will have the name of USS Moberly, in honor of the home town of Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, in Missouri. Both the USS Abilene, and Moberly were constructed at the shipyard of the Globe Shipbuilding Company at Superior, Wisconsin, and were built by the Maritime Commission for the Navy. Both vessels have been launched and are now being fitted out.

Clean Marines

It was revealed 29 July that when invading Marines landed on Guam last week, they were clean shaven, had new haircuts, and freshly laundered dungarees. Lt. Col. Raymond F. Crist, jr., a troop commander aboard one of the transports, included in his pre-debarkation order: "A fresh haircut for all men, clean shaves, and laundered dungarees."

Take a load off your mind. Use Preventive Maintenance instead of heavy maintenance.

Sea Service Casualties

Casualties in Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard officer personnel announced from 31 July to 5 August, include the following:

DEAD

U. S. Navy

Ens. R. R. Richardson Lt. C. F. Blair
Lt. M. C. Roach

U. S. Naval Reserve

Ens. J. L. Battles Lt. J. A. Spengler
*Lt. (jg) C. C. Dyer Lt. (jg) A. E. Vetter
*Lt. (jg) N. R. Bens- Ens. J. E. Russell
man Lt. (jg) W. L. McRae
Lt. (jg) C. W. Peter- Lt. (jg) R. A. Bechtol
man, jr. Lt. J. H. Miller, jr.
Lt. E. N. Keeseee Lt. (jg) J. Bergeron
*Lt. (jg) F. P. Drab- Ens. J. J. Fullenlove
nowicz Ens. F. A. Vogel
*Lt. (jg) V. E. Hamil- Ens. K. J. Kost
ton Ens. R. D. McIlwaine

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

1st Lt. H. G. E. Sor- 2nd Lt. H. W. Hama-
ben 2nd Lt. R. L. Orrok
x2nd Lt. P. J. Turner 2nd Lt. N. T. Berg
2nd Lt. B. E. Schroed- 2nd Lt. F. L. Cleary,
er jr.
*2nd Lt. J. M. Glover Capt. E. M. Schmitt
1st Lt. P. N. Kessler 1st Lt. A. Krieger, jr.
2nd Lt. R. J. B. Sullivan Capt. R. F. M. Culver
2nd Lt. R. F. Rein- 2nd Lt. H. D. Mash-
hard burn
1st Lt. R. E. Steven- *1st Lt. R. K. McAl-
son lister
1st Lt. R. A. Nelson 2nd Lt. J. B. Creel
2nd Lt. J. E. Roach

WOUNDED

U. S. Naval Reserve

Lt. (jg) R. J. Way- Ens. L. H. Benrubi
bright

U. S. Marine Corps

2nd Lt. J. R. Day 2nd Lt. V. E. Austin
Capt. W. G. Shoop WO A. J. Vrobesky
Capt. R. H. Elrod WO C. Hooper
U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
1st Lt. P. A. Diehl Lt. Col. R. M. Tomp-
kins
Capt. J. E. Rowland 1st Lt. J. E. Shytle
2nd Lt. A. L. Simp- 2nd Lt. R. D. Buck-
son ingham
*1st Lt. J. M. Wester- 1st Lt. R. S. Johnson
man 2nd Lt. J. C. Billings
Capt. M. F. Barrett x1st Lt. E. L. Starr
2nd Lt. E. E. Russell 2nd Lt. F. W. Sim-
2nd Lt. O. Zielaskow- mons
ski 2nd Lt. B. S. Gor-
Capt. W. H. Pickett faine
Capt. H. L. Odom Capt. L. E. Iverson
xCapt. C. W. Hoffman

MISSING

U. S. Navy

Lt. Com. E. W. Wood, jr.
U. S. Naval Reserve
Lt. (jg) N. R. Landon Lt. (jg) R. L. Carl-
son
Lt. Com. E. W. Biros Lt. (jg) H. G. Elezian,
Lt. (jg) W. E. Burck- jr.
halter Lt. P. D. Mooney
Lt. P. M. Henderson, Lt. (jg) J. A. Shields,
jr. Ens. J. H. Dougherty
Ens. J. W. Power, jr. Ens. T. E. Hollowell
Ens. A. C. Nisi Ens. H. W. Brock-
Lt. (jg) V. B. Carter meyer
Lt. M. K. Bright Ens. W. J. Seyffert
Lt. M. J. Bonar Lt. (jg) F. R. Stieg-
Lt. G. W. Schuncke litz
Lt. (jg) F. M. Del- Lt. (jg) M. L. Loomis
gado Ens. L. W. Regan
Lt. R. R. Butler Lt. R. T. Brown
Ens. T. W. Sterling, Ens. J. Hogue
jr.
Ens. E. C. Reinert

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

1st Lt. E. J. Becker 1st Lt. D. H. Stout, jr.

* Previously reported missing.
x Previously reported wounded.

A soldier's best friend is his rifle—if he has treated it like a friend and kept it oiled, cleaned and free from damage.

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U. S. COAST GUARD

In order to clarify the procedure to be followed in making spot promotions, Vice Adm. R. R. Waesche, Commandant, has outlined his policy as follows:

"1. (a) No spot promotions, that is, (a) appointments which are to continue in effect only during duty assignments justifying the higher grade, and (b) promotions resulting from outstanding meritorious duty where the increased rank is not higher than the duty assigned justifies, will be made except as follows:

"(1) Those to flag rank.
"(2) Those for personnel attached to units afloat, where it is definitely indicated that higher rank for the individual occupying a particular billet is essential for the administration of his duties.

"(3) Those exceptional cases ashore which are clearly necessary in order to assign greater authority and responsibility to the incumbent.

"(4) Those for outstanding meritorious duty where the increased rank is not higher than the duty assigned justifies.

"(b) Usually when an officer who holds a spot appointment becomes regularly eligible for promotion to the rank to which spotted, either en bloc or by selection, his spot appointment will be terminated by affirmative action, and he will be given a temporary appointment with a date of rank which will give him his proper seniority with his contemporaries.

"(c) Whenever a spot appointment terminates other than as in (b) immediately preceding, the officer concerned will be issued a temporary appointment in the rank to which he has become regularly eligible by a promotion directive if in all respects qualified.

"(d) Recommendations for all out-of-line promotions that meet the requirements of paragraph 1(a)(2), (3) and (4) above shall be addressed to the Commandant and will be submitted to a board of three officers not below the rank of Captain. Those officers recommended for promotion by this board and approved by the Commandant will be recommended to the Secretary of the Navy for promotion.

"2. In order to assist the board, responsible officers in making recommendations of officers for out-of-line promotions must clearly and specifically set forth the necessity for increased rank. Recommendations based solely upon the following reasons do not justify out-of-line promotion and their submission is not desired:

"(a) Authorized complement sheet allows higher rank for billet.
"(b) Officer is fully qualified for promotion by reason of age, experience, performance of duty, and other special qualifications.
"(c) Officer was not recommended by previous selection board or panel.
"(d) As a reward for efficient performance of duty in current assignment.

"(e) Eligibility established by completion of minimum service requirements.

"(f) Duties require dealing with or conferring with officers his senior.

"3. Headquarters does not expect to receive recommendations for spot promotions that do not meet the conditions specified in paragraph 1(a).

"4. The policy of the Commandant as outlined herein will serve as the guide to the board but the board is allowed some latitude in making departure from this general policy when special circumstances warrant."

At Saipan Landing

Mr. and Mrs. Zalmen Henkin, of Washington, D. C., parents of Daniel Henkin,

Spic (PR), USCGR, formerly a member of the editorial staff of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, have received a letter from the Public Relations Office, Coast Guard Headquarters, enclosing some news stories written by their son when he helped to cover the landing on Saipan.

"Dan has done a fine job for us," the letter said. "His stories have been among the best we have received from that area."

One of the articles, "First Day on Saipan," related that he went ashore in an amphibious duck from aboard a Coast Guard manned LST which carried some of the first Marine assault elements to crash onto Saipan's beaches. "Our bulldozers," the article said, "had already accomplished the job of driving preliminary

roads through from the beach, and supplies were being moved quickly. Artillery guns were booming up into the hills from our newly won positions and nearby rifle and machine gun fire was acutely audible as we went in from the beach to the main north and south highway. Trucks, tanks, bulldozers, jeeps, were rolling over the dusty road carrying invasion supplies. There were also hospital jeeps and trucks returning casualties from the front. The wooden houses and stores along the road had been splintered by our naval guns, but in one of them two Marines were sitting very calmly in barber chairs which were still workable."

(Please turn to Page 1481)



EMERGENCY STEERING STATION on U. S. battleship. The helmsman gets steering instructions over a battle telephone. The two other men are intently watching their gauges.

The Big "Battle Wagons" Are Run by Telephone

There are more than 2000 telephones on just one battleship. And many, many thousands on all the ships in the Navy.

The needs of war have first call on the country's manufacturing capacity and manpower. That is why there is not enough telephone equipment to take care of

all civilian requirements and why many people now have to wait for telephone service.

It will be some time before all who want service can get it. We'd like those who must wait to know that we shall continue to do everything possible to shorten that time.

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THE SERVICE MEN"

and help their night-time Long Distance calls from the camps get through quicker to the folks at home.

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LEROY WHITMAN,
Editor

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1893.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1944

"If we were fighting alone, a complete defeat of all the aggressors would be well nigh impossible. Fortunately, we are blessed with Allies fighting in the common cause of freedom and the rights of men."—ADMIRAL WILLIAM D. LEAHY.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory.
2. Assurance now that personnel and equipment for our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained after the present war at such strength as the responsible heads of those Services determine necessary to assure this nation against future aggressors.
3. Protection of Service personnel, active and retired, against undue reductions in their pay through imposition of the Victory tax and income taxes.
4. Institution of studies looking toward the protection and development of just post-war systems of promotion for personnel of the permanent establishments.
5. Strengthening of the post war status of the National Guard and Reserves to assure their efficiency and permanency with continuance of full training facilities after the war.
6. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

NO stronger argument can be made for universal military training than a mere recitation of the facts revealed by the operation of the Selective Service System. In the July number of the Journal of the American Medical Association, there is an article by Col. Leonard G. Rowntree, Med. Res., Chief of the Medical Division of the System, which discloses that of the 13 million medical examinations made, there were 4 million rejectees despite the lowering of standards and all the rehabilitation carried on throughout the nation. According to this officer, not only do defects, deficiencies, disorders and diseases abound, but, in addition, many of the registrants were found to be pampered, soft, flabby and in need of conditioning. Of the rejectees, 425,700 had manifestly disqualifying defects, 2,345,200 physical defects, 657,100 were mentally diseased and 563,300 had mental deficiencies. Maj. Gen. George Lull, deputy surgeon general, who participated in the discussion of Colonel Rowntree's paper, stated that in order to create the Army standards had to be lowered. Cases of venereal disease had to be treated, hernias operated, and an appalling amount of dental decay and defects had to be treated. He held with Colonel Rowntree that the physical condition of our youth as a whole is not improving. Responsible for this disturbing state of the health of our men between 18 and 38 are the failure of our educational system and our homes. To create a state of physical fitness among young people, the President created last year a national committee which is working in close cooperation with the American Medical Association, and the combined committee met in Washington on 14 July and prepared a program to interest the American people in promoting physical fitness and their better health. In addition, municipalities and industry are active to the same ends. But it will take a long time for this educational campaign to bring results. A more direct approach to the problem would be for the President and Congress to enact legislation requiring a year's military service by all lads beginning on their eighteenth birthday. Upon entrance into the training period, they would be examined and any diseases and remedial defects would be immediately treated or corrected. Thus the welfare of the nation in peace would be promoted and our preparedness for war enhanced; and knowing us fit and armed, greedy nations would be less inclined to start a war of aggression.

NOW that Congress has reconvened, there are several tasks of importance to personnel of the Armed Forces to which it should direct its efforts. One of these concerns the matter of assuring that its intention that all members of the Combat Ground Forces be eligible for the additional pay authorized for holders of the Expert and Combat Infantrymen's Badges be carried into effect. From present indications it appears that the War Department will continue to restrict eligibility for the badge to members of the Infantry and those ground units assigned to Infantry regiments. By extending the eligibility to all members of the Combat Ground Forces Congress showed clearly that it wanted them to benefit thereby. Congress should amend the law to require the Department to extend eligibility to all. In this connection, Congress should proceed with its original project of setting up "fight pay" for the ground and sea forces—that is a substantial increase in pay for men actually in the front lines, ashore and afloat, so that these who undergo the hardships and hazards of amphibious and sea and ground attack may be given special recognition by special pay. Congress also should study the Army Warrant Officer situation with a view to providing some means for further advancement for qualified members of that group. Under present conditions their pay is limited to that of the second pay grade and they have no practical means of advancing their status. A path should be opened for them to proceed into the commissioned grades when they have proved their capacity. Looking forward to the post-war period, there should be a study made of the peace-time Army with a view to setting up some general basis on which veterans of this conflict, who so desire and who prove their qualifications, may win permanent commissions. There is talk of effecting the post-war increase by putting reserve officers on active duty—a proposal which would not provide careers nor stability. Also looking to the future, Congress should devise a better status for former enlisted men now holding commissions. Under present conditions these men have no assurance of anything except their last permanent enlisted grade. While the permanent grades of regular army officers continue to be advanced in an orderly manner, the permanent position of former enlisted men is stagnant. To all these matters we urge that the committees of Congress address their attention.

Service Humor

The Champ

First Sailor: "We've got a crap shooting expert on our ship who reminds me of what Winston Churchill once said."

Second Sailor: "Okay, I'll bite. What did Churchill say?"

First Sailor: "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

—Foreign Service.

Hobson's Choice

Farmer: "Be this the Woman's Exchange?"

Woman: "Yes."

"Be ye the woman?"

"Yes."

"Well, then I think I'll keep Maggie."

—Prairie Schooner

Ouch!

Cannibal Cook: "Shall I boil the missionary, Chief?"

Chief: "Certainly not. He's a friar."

—Crowder Message

No Odds for A Marine

A couple of leatherneck aviators had been shot down and were floating around the Pacific in their rubber boat when a Jap submarine surfaced and its crew called on the Americans to surrender.

The marine fliers held a whispered conference.

"That's the stuff," said one to the other, "let 'em think we're giving up . . . then when we get close we'll ram 'em!"

—Buckley Armorer

Force of Habit

The wife of a German workman employed in a perambulator factory before the war tried to induce him to steal a perambulator for their baby.

He refused to do this, but agreed to purloin sufficient parts to make a complete machine.

The great day for the assembly of the parts arrived. After five hours the wife went out to their back-yard and found her husband in a state of exhaustion.

"It's no good," he said, "It always comes out a machine-gun."

—Scott Field Broadcaster

Last One Was Too Bad

On the tombstone of an Army mule was inscribed the following epitaph:

"In memory of Maggie, who in her lifetime kicked one general, four colonels, two majors, ten captains, 24 lieutenants, 42 sergeants, 454 privates and one bomb."

—Log

Was Detained

Grandpappy Morgan, a hillbilly of the Ozarks, had wandered off into the woods and failed to return for supper, so young Tolliver was sent to look for him. Tolliver found Grandpappy standing in the bushes.

"Getting dark, Grandpap," the tot ventured.

"Yep."

"Suppertime, Grandpap."

"Yep."

"Ain't ye hungry?"

"Yep."

"Well, air ye comin' home?"

"Nope."

"Why ain't ye?"

"Standin' in a b'ar trap."

—Exchange.

You can lead a girl to Vassar but you can't make her think.

ASK THE JOURNAL

Please send return postage for direct reply.

C. D. G.—The "Victory Medal" was authorized for World War I veterans and there is no provision whereby it can be worn by those who did not actually participate in that war, even Regular Army personnel. Members of ROTC units are not considered members of the Regular Army and would not be eligible to wear any decorations authorized for the Regular Army.

M. C. N.—No action has been taken on any legislation which would provide advanced rank for Army enlisted personnel who held temporary commissions in World War II.

H. C. K. and others—The Army does not discharge enlisted men who reach age 38 or any other age. That policy was discontinued many months ago.

L. M. C.—Permanent appointments as warrant officer (junior grade) go only to those who placed on eligible lists as a result of an examination held 3-4 March 1942. Those eligible lists are in effect for the duration of the war.

F. E. P.—If your only duty was in continental United States you are not entitled to the American theater ribbon.

C. K. B.—A Senate Military Committee amendment to the Merritt Bill, H. R. 1506 which would permit officers to count academy service for pay purposes was killed when the Senate passed the bill. The House Military Committee has tabled the Senate-approved bill to give West Point graduates a uniform allowance.

In The Journal

One Year Ago

The unconditional surrender of Catania was accepted at 10:15 a. m., 5 Aug., by a brigade of the Eighth Army. The advance that took our troops into Catania and Misterbianco has been repeated across the Simeto River, where Paterno has also been captured.

10 Years Ago

Lt. Comdr. George P. Shields (MC) and Mrs. Shields have left on a trip north and will visit at Quebec and Montreal before returning to their home at the Naval Academy.

25 Years Ago

Lt. T. M. G. Oliphant, USA, who has for the past few weeks been with his family at Nantucket, Mass., has since been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes Oliphant, in Washington before sailing for duty in the Philippines.

50 Years Ago

Lt. William Lassiter, 1st US Artillery, will leave Fort Monroe, Va., about the middle of August to visit relatives in Virginia, and will join Cotton's Battery at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., towards the end of September.

80 Years Ago

Inasmuch as there are still many officers in the European armies who fancy that the United States is destitute of military talent, and in grievous want of some of foreign importation, it would be an act of real kindness if the military gazettes abroad would disabuse their readers of the idea, and remind them that in more than three years of active war we have trained a body of officers who are more valuable than any whom Europe will be likely to send us.

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Army Promotions
(Continued from Page 1463)

Capt. to Major—Cont.

M. Ginsburg, MC
R. M. Prag, MC
A. L. Tenner, TC
A. W. Ruhl, TC
E. P. Utter, TC
J. W. Cole, TC
J. E. Fawcett, TC
J. E. McCafferty, MC
R. T. Bentley, QMC
P. O. Blake, MC
K. M. Bostwick, CAC
M. J. Levin, MC
J. M. Weber, MC
J. L. Crawford, AC
J. W. O'Neal, CE
W. D. Lewis, CE
J. S. Margules, TC
C. G. Cotten, TC
W. K. Vaughan, jr., TC
E. B. Edgerton, CWS
O. H. Erickson, TC
J. B. Kahl, MC
J. F. Yeates, jr., SC
A. M. Wright, TC
J. M. Roberson, QMC
J. F. Green, GSC
A. L. Robinson, MAC
C. K. Curtright, CAC
L. L. Dunklin, TC
T. J. Dempsey, QMC
I. S. Homans, jr., SC
A. B. Vegelsang, AC
J. H. Chisholm, SC
J. T. Murphy, VC
L. J. Kolb, AC
M. J. Morley, CE
H. W. Beck, AC
H. M. Simborg, AC
E. L. Haynes, MAC
P. V. H. Cooper, FA
H. E. Pizzati, jr., TC
W. C. Apgar, TC
B. J. Grant, jr., AC
R. J. Byrne, Inf.
A. G. Davis, CAC
R. W. Thomas, Inf.
H. Zaagman, MAC
W. O. Bridge, TC
F. J. Riser, Inf.
W. D. Miller, TC
C. F. Rickel, TC
A. L. Blaton, TC
A. J. Montrone, CAC
M. R. Demers, AC
H. A. Molt, QMC
W. M. Daly, AC
E. H. Kull, TC
A. W. Marascio, DC
C. M. Wilmarth, AC
E. P. Warren, SC
M. H. Rogow, MAC
Harry Beck, AC
N. F. Sheeley, MAC
E. E. Minard, QMC
Vernon Rulison, Inf.
A. C. Christopher, Inf.
F. H. Carson, AC
H. E. Bottomley, FA
K. N. Vickery, Inf.
B. H. Woodard, jr., QMC
W. C. Taggart, Ch.
L. Goodwin, jr., Inf.
F. C. Buckwalter, Inf.
W. R. Glenn, sr., TC
O. H. Frazier, Inf.
C. P. Dana, SC
B. D. Pile, SC
M. H. Brown, SC
P. H. Otto, OD
J. H. Valliere, CAC
B. K. Groseclose, TC
A. R. Altone, MC
J. L. Riley, TC
W. R. Bailey, TC
B. F. Wallingsford, QMC
P. W. McComish, AC
G. J. Byars, AC
N. A. Bishop, AC
M. M. Beedy, CAC
J. W. Jacobs, jr., AC
A. Bradshaw, QMC
P. A. Peasley, CAC
S. J. Orr, jr., QMC
J. M. Morgan, AC
J. D. Akstull, AC
J. J. Moorhead, AC
F. A. Zamboni, AC
H. M. Adams, FA
H. R. Miles, Inf.
R. A. Rusk, FA
L. L. Smelser, CAC
E. S. Lord, AC
J. T. Schnebly, MC
John Andrews, AC
C. M. Hartmann, MC
R. B. Hardy, AC
W. H. Wiseman, AC
V. E. Murphy, AGD
G. S. Kieffer, DC
A. W. McRitchie, AC
H. Raskin, TC
G. W. Kenna, CAC
R. F. Morse, AC
C. R. Roberts, MC
N. DeMari, jr., AC
J. A. Leak, QMC
R. M. Fridrich, CAC
R. W. Butler, AC
P. P. Scott, Inf.
F. A. Wade, AC
D. W. Rosenberg, AC
T. E. Digby, SC
J. T. Stark, AC
A. B. Leache, FA
D. Saunders, GSC
C. D. Blackwell, AC
J. W. Runyon, jr., SC
A. C. Wolfmueller, AC
G. Laven, jr., AC
J. E. Hickey, AC
H. R. Brough, FA
N. H. Dorn, AC
S. J. Fencil, Inf.
H. R. Collins, CE
F. E. Miller, AC
J. D. Crowley, OD
M. J. Aides, AC
J. P. Vidosic, CE
C. B. Mahin, AC
C. B. Robinson, Inf.
R. E. Zumwalt, FD
R. D. Shaw, AC
I. D. Harris, AC
F. L. Wohn, CE
W. T. Lathan, AC
J. E. Jackson, AC
C. U. Burbank, sr., AC
T. L. Maher, AC
L. J. Goulet, AC
J. C. Taylor, AC
G. L. Chapline, AC
A. C. Wassas, AC
J. T. McCoy, jr., AC
J. M. Stout, AUS
R. W. Brett, Inf.
E. L. Snell, AC
R. L. Zickler, Cav.
N. Caplan, AC
F. T. Brewster, CMP
H. E. C. Hansen, AUS
D. C. Watson, CE
S. E. Callahan, AC
H. R. Shack, CAC
J. C. Scott, AC
I. I. Weiner, AC
W. E. Marshall, QMC
G. Seidler, AUS
A. L. Ganung, AC
G. D. Conrad, AC
J. L. Gaylord, AC
R. K. Breihan, AC
G. B. Houston, CE
R. I. Williams, CE
M. McKimmins, DC
D. G. Mershon, MC
R. A. Gray, CE
E. E. Bignell, AC
E. T. Butcher, QMC
D. T. Metcalf, AC
E. C. Hertweck, FD
H. W. Barrett, AC
A. M. Humelbaugh, DC
W. W. Grace, DC
L. H. Finn, DC
C. E. Meadows, CAC
Lyle Lawson, AC
C. T. Jawetz, AC
J. B. Berardi, MC
C. J. Schroeder, SC
R. B. McCahey, jr., FA
R. A. Scully, AC
J. A. Weber, jr., DC
W. I. Waggoner, SC
C. R. Rockwell, CAC
C. G. Sears, AGD
R. H. Wright, JAGD
J. W. Gilligan, QMC
E. N. Hayes, AUS
E. C. Parkerson, AC
R. S. Hernandez, MC
M. M. Bannerman, MC
M. P. Rose, QMC
J. F. Flynn, AC
Louis Zetzel, MC
E. M. Roth, MC
D. R. Snyder, DC
D. R. Snyder, DC
Walter Troolin, FD
F. W. Brey, OD
T. J. Barkley, MC
J. G. Haynie, OD
C. B. Ahlefeld, MC
C. E. Stokely, DC
O. J. Rose, AC
A. P. Martini, MC
M. G. Brandon, OD
A. H. Shamberg, MC
J. A. Klosterman, AC
E. J. Cichon, MC
J. D. Wilson, Inf.
F. Kaminsky, MC
F. A. L. Ferrar, MC
P. D. Shea, SC
R. C. Page, MC
R. E. Helne, CE
R. J. Maroni, SC
H. Goldenfarb, AC
I. Siegel, DC
W. H. Breeze, AC
J. B. Styles, CAC
H. C. Carstensen, CE
W. J. Stephan, CE
E. R. Waggoner, AC
S. T. Smith, jr., AC
R. K. Richardson, AC
A. B. Ramsey, SC
J. S. Shinn, CE
B. F. Bryer, MC

OFFICIAL ORDERS

(Publication suspended for duration of War)

Army Casualties

(Continued from Page 1464)

2nd Lt. G. S. Stout
1st Lt. B. W. Lessen-
ger
1st Lt. F. F. Emhardt
1st Lt. R. W. Mar-
quardt
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1st Lt. E. D. Berson
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jr.
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Capt. H. G. Plitt
1st Lt. K. Scholl-
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Capt. M. Solomon
Capt. M. L. Urbano-
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2nd Lt. V. L. Autrand
2nd Lt. G. W. Downes
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2nd Lt. S. A. McCreese
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2nd Lt. C. J. Untler
2nd Lt. A. G. Klavitt-
ter
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man
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2nd Lt. H. B. Crandall, Jr.	

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Among the more important items manufactured by Pontiac for the Armed Forces are Oerlikon 20-mm. antiaircraft cannon, 40-mm. automatic field guns, aircraft torpedoes, Diesel engine parts, tank axles, parts for military vehicles and 155-mm. shells. A reproduction of this advertisement, in color and suitable for framing, will be mailed free on request.

PONTIAC



MOTOR DIVISION

General Motors Corporation

have down"

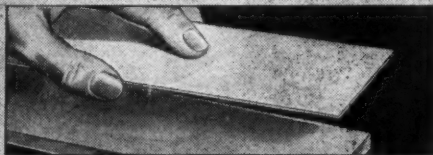
"THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR PRECIOUS METAL"



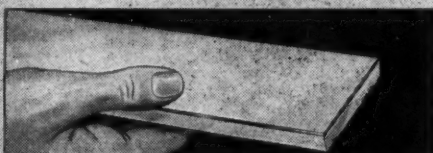
Military Insignia

BUILT ON A BASIS OF

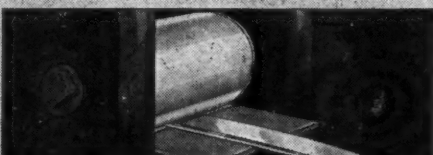
Quality



Here's a bar of strong, foundation metal overlaid with a substantial sheet of solid karat gold.



The two are permanently welded together under great heat and pressure, forming a solid compact mass. It is not an electroplate or a deposit.



Finally this composite bar is rolled under tremendous pressure, into strips of required thickness, which are hard, firm, close-grained and durable. Our military insignia are fashioned from these strips. This is Gold Filled® It is so marked by law.



Hilborn-Hamburger, Inc., guarantees the quality of their Gold Filled Military Insignia to be in strict accordance with the Commercial Standard CS 47-34 as issued by the United States Department of Commerce, January 27, 1934, and approved by the American Standards Association.

HILBORN-HAMBURGER, INC.
15 EAST 26TH STREET • NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Army Casualties

(Continued from Page 1470)

2nd Lt. J. A. Fulmer, jr.
2nd Lt. T. J. Clancey
1st Lt. M. H. Cooke
Capt. H. E. Donaho
2nd Lt. S. Jefferson
2nd Lt. J. P. Jones
1st Lt. Z. O. Lee
2nd Lt. J. H. Parr
2nd Lt. W. B. Spires
2nd Lt. F. E. Fisher
1st Lt. H. R. Lambert
2nd Lt. W. L. Jule
2nd Lt. R. M. Doyle
2nd Lt. H. R. Stillman
1st Lt. P. W. Wilcox
2nd Lt. G. W. Adams
2nd Lt. J. A. Harris, jr.
2nd Lt. T. M. Fort, jr.
2nd Lt. L. R. Fleener
1st Lt. H. Page

MISSING IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

1st Lt. B. F. Grantham
2nd Lt. G. T. Marker

INTERMED IN GERMANY

1st Lt. L. F. Allard
2nd Lt. W. F. Ball, jr.
2nd Lt. W. H. Wood
1st Lt. H. A. Alf
2nd Lt. A. A. Alston
1st Lt. R. B. Bailey
2nd Lt. A. C. Berry
2nd Lt. M. H. Brown
1st Lt. V. A. Burroughs
2nd Lt. R. L. Dunham
2nd Lt. M. A. Fastrup
2nd Lt. A. Fontes
2nd Lt. L. F. Fopplano, jr.
1st Lt. T. L. Gardner
2nd Lt. W. E. Gease
2nd Lt. H. E. Gladstone
2nd Lt. G. L. Heaney
2nd Lt. J. O. Horton
2nd Lt. C. M. Kort
1st Lt. R. E. Kraus
2nd Lt. G. R. Mergenthaler, jr.
Col. J. A. Miller
2nd Lt. G. Smith
2nd Lt. H. L. Springer
Lt. Col. R. M. Tuttle
2nd Lt. A. H. Williams
2nd Lt. M. Wistock
2nd Lt. G. L. Zents
Lt. Col. E. A. Bland, jr.
1st Lt. A. E. Aubin
2nd Lt. J. F. Burkowski
Lt. Col. F. D. Duke
1st Lt. B. C. Gustafson
2nd Lt. C. T. Kellogg
2nd Lt. W. H. Matuzewski
2nd Lt. J. T. Farrington
2nd Lt. H. K. Farrell, jr.
2nd Lt. R. B. Freitag
1st Lt. E. F. Gaines
2nd Lt. W. C. George
2nd Lt. F. A. Gerhardt
1st Lt. V. J. Gerth
2nd Lt. W. P. Gifford
2nd Lt. F. L. Headley, jr.
2nd Lt. G. H. Hoesly
FO E. J. Krifka
2nd Lt. S. F. Liddle
2nd Lt. F. T. Moy
2nd Lt. F. P. Murdock
2nd Lt. A. W. Nelson
2nd Lt. E. M. Osucha
Capt. A. M. Suarez
2nd Lt. W. Ure
2nd Lt. G. W. Wenthe
1st Lt. H. I. Carver
1st Lt. J. A. Griffith
2nd Lt. F. B. Heckman, jr.
2nd Lt. J. F. Kawiecki

2nd Lt. W. D. White
2nd Lt. I. W. Gugeler
1st Lt. J. R. Mellor
2nd Lt. G. M. Smith
1st Lt. R. C. Anderson
2nd Lt. L. Wood
2nd Lt. E. O. Anderson
2nd Lt. D. W. Lober, jr.
2nd Lt. W. H. Leitch
2nd Lt. C. W. Llewellyn
2nd Lt. E. Swierkocki
2nd Lt. F. R. Crawford
1st Lt. H. Q. Hillman
2nd Lt. R. Lindstedt
1st Lt. G. I. Sheldon
2nd Lt. Lloyd L. LaValley
Col. E. A. Malmstrom
Capt. R. C. Patrick
1st Lt. L. L. Adams
2nd Lt. A. J. Alsdorf
2nd Lt. L. M. Bruce
Capt. J. B. Carder
2nd Lt. R. W. Fillman
1st Lt. M. W. Kautz
2nd Lt. D. E. Kehm
2nd Lt. E. R. Stephens
2nd Lt. E. L. Wetzel
1st Lt. G. W. Brannan
2nd Lt. L. J. Brenner
1st Lt. M. B. Brown
2nd Lt. D. E. Cadmus
2nd Lt. R. D. Dalrymple
2nd Lt. W. P. Henry
2nd Lt. V. S. Miles
2nd Lt. J. H. Dink, jr.
1st Lt. V. Garrison
2nd Lt. A. J. Halbleib, jr.
2nd Lt. J. A. Murphy
2nd Lt. G. E. Wehry
2nd Lt. A. H. Brocato
2nd Lt. K. E. Ingalls
2nd Lt. E. Waite
2nd Lt. E. J. Dentz
2nd Lt. J. Moffat
1st Lt. C. L. Wiest
2nd Lt. J. J. Berrio
2nd Lt. R. V. Brouillard
2nd Lt. K. W. Brouseau
2nd Lt. F. L. Dill
2nd Lt. M. S. Glick
1st Lt. R. E. Hughes
1st Lt. F. H. Pearson
2nd Lt. A. Bagnasco
2nd Lt. P. H. Biron
2nd Lt. R. L. Blais
2nd Lt. R. L. Brasch
2nd Lt. R. O. Brockman
2nd Lt. W. G. Carr
2nd Lt. J. B. Donner
2nd Lt. G. J. Dunkerley
2nd Lt. D. H. Foust
1st Lt. T. W. Gilleran
2nd Lt. E. F. Hepp
2nd Lt. J. A. Lukasik
2nd Lt. T. R. Patterson
1st Lt. F. P. Prokop
1st Lt. W. C. Reynolds
2nd Lt. R. I. Vrieling
2nd Lt. L. W. Waterman
2nd Lt. L. C. Borsheim
2nd Lt. G. R. Cedestrom
2nd Lt. R. L. Huntington
2nd Lt. E. J. Maher

2nd Lt. R. W. Johnson
2nd Lt. R. M. Kennedy
2nd Lt. H. Markell
1st Lt. P. D. O'Phelan
2nd Lt. W. C. Hamilton
1st Lt. K. J. Baumann
1st Lt. J. C. Burnett
1st Lt. C. W. Field
1st Lt. N. Gershenzon
2nd Lt. D. M. Giffin
1st Lt. H. L. Harms-ton
2nd Lt. J. F. Hickey
2nd Lt. J. D. Klefer
2nd Lt. J. J. Koehne
2nd Lt. R. W. Lingen-felter
2nd Lt. S. L. McDaniel
2nd Lt. O. N. Wheeler
2nd Lt. D. B. Morris-son
2nd Lt. G. W. Nagle
2nd Lt. E. L. Amthor
1st Lt. W. C. Bogard
1st Lt. C. D. Carr
2nd Lt. C. W. Christensen
2nd Lt. D. R. Ewing
1st Lt. H. J. Grau
2nd Lt. J. D. Hannon
1st Lt. J. H. Wimmer
2nd Lt. R. D. Mathe-son
1st Lt. N. L. Chap-man
2nd Lt. D. M. Eddy
2nd Lt. J. Apostolos
2nd Lt. R. E. Bowk-ley
2nd Lt. R. S. Colgrove
2nd Lt. N. F. Comly
FO T. E. Fitzgerald
2nd Lt. D. L. Hilley
1st Lt. W. M. Mandeville
2nd Lt. A. E. Murray
2nd Lt. C. Palumbo
2nd Lt. B. L. Pearl
2nd Lt. H. Schubert
2nd Lt. A. F. Wagner
2nd Lt. C. L. West, jr.
2nd Lt. E. J. Winters
1st Lt. H. E. Chap-man
2nd Lt. A. E. Hewatt
1st Lt. J. A. Radose-vich
1st Lt. B. C. Avery
2nd Lt. A. R. Bassi
2nd Lt. I. W. Baum, jr.
2nd Lt. J. C. Bennett
2nd Lt. R. G. Benson, jr.
2nd Lt. I. Berman
2nd Lt. S. M. Birnbaum
2nd Lt. N. L. Bliss
2nd Lt. W. M. Bollin
Lt. Col. P. T. Burton
1st Lt. J. Q. Curtin
FO J. B. Denari
FO G. W. Dennis
2nd Lt. F. R. De Roever
2nd Lt. G. A. Evans, jr.
2nd Lt. F. A. Fagan
2nd Lt. R. Fier
2nd Lt. J. L. Foster
2nd Lt. R. M. Fox
1st Lt. J. Friedland
2nd Lt. M. G. Gannon
Capt. J. R. Geary, jr.
1st Lt. J. Glantz
2nd Lt. L. M. Gottlieb
2nd Lt. W. L. Grant
Capt. K. F. Harniman
2nd Lt. H. B. Hayes
1st Lt. R. D. Horne, jr.
1st Lt. F. A. Howard, jr.
1st Lt. E. J. Kelley, jr.
2nd Lt. H. T. Kennett
2nd Lt. M. M. Kirpich
1st Lt. H. Klein

2nd Lt. W. G. Lane
2nd Lt. W. F. Levine
FO V. G. Lisanti
FO A. P. Margosian
FO P. L. Mazey
2nd Lt. W. McDowell, jr.
2nd Lt. F. P. McGlinchey
1st Lt. N. Menaker
1st Lt. W. C. Miller
2nd Lt. W. F. Moraa
2nd Lt. D. J. Patchen
1st Lt. B. Proko
2nd Lt. A. O. Tice
2nd Lt. D. W. Wendt
1st Lt. W. L. Dixon, jr.
2nd Lt. J. P. Foster
2nd Lt. A. A. Perryman, jr.
Capt. J. W. Banks
2nd Lt. C. F. Brooks
2nd Lt. P. W. Dietzel
1st Lt. J. C. Edwards
2nd Lt. R. W. Gatewood
1st Lt. M. Gins
1st Lt. J. P. Hucle
2nd Lt. J. J. Kosia
2nd Lt. E. G. Mel-linger
2nd Lt. H. E. Moore
2nd Lt. J. E. Murphy, jr.
2nd Lt. H. E. Walter
2nd Lt. M. P. Wilson
2nd Lt. V. G. Harris
1st Lt. T. C. Mandrell
2nd Lt. N. O. Peck
FO G. E. Tyner
2nd Lt. D. R. Allen
2nd Lt. J. E. Barlow
2nd Lt. R. W. Bergmann
1st Lt. K. W. Dougherty
2nd Lt. J. A. Rolison
2nd Lt. R. C. Scott
2nd Lt. H. F. Baer
2nd Lt. K. H. Betts
2nd Lt. K. S. Boggs
2nd Lt. E. L. Borrensen
2nd Lt. J. K. Brown
1st Lt. R. E. Brown
Maj. W. V. Brown
2nd Lt. M. M. Calvert
2nd Lt. W. A. Clancy
FO B. M. Dopko
2nd Lt. C. T. Floto, jr.
1st Lt. W. J. Flynn
2nd Lt. H. M. Gouha, jr.
2nd Lt. F. A. High
2nd Lt. A. R. Hinkle, jr.
2nd Lt. T. E. C. Kuda
2nd Lt. A. J. Lafelmina
2nd Lt. J. P. Law
2nd Lt. R. E. Lehman
2nd Lt. R. W. Lina
1st Lt. E. J. Maslow
2nd Lt. J. H. McCracken, jr.
2nd Lt. W. K. Moyer
2nd Lt. H. J. Pachsky
1st Lt. W. C. Popevich
2nd Lt. M. E. Stafford
2nd Lt. E. M. Gavitt
2nd Lt. G. E. Hopkins
Capt. M. H. Shoemaker
1st Lt. S. P. Wilson
Lt. Col. S. D. Hand
FO A. W. Marshall, jr.
2nd Lt. W. S. Peay
2nd Lt. J. W. Sharpe, jr.
1st Lt. J. E. Wilds, jr.
2nd Lt. R. E. Bigelow
Capt. E. J. Brodsky
2nd Lt. V. W. Filbach
2nd Lt. R. G. Horst
2nd Lt. G. S. Malcolm

(Continued on Next Page)

IMPORTANT TO OUR NATIONAL SAFETY!

LILY-TULIP
PAPER CUPS AND FOOD CONTAINERS
A VITAL HEALTH PROTECTION SERVICE

122 EAST 42ND STREET NEW YORK 17, N. Y. 1325 ST. LOUIS AVENUE KANSAS CITY 7, MO. 3050 EAST 11th STREET LOS ANGELES 23, CALIF.

Army Casualties

(Continued from Preceding Page)

2nd Lt. M. L. Dillard,	2nd Lt. F. H. Greene,
2nd Lt. C. F. Dow	1st Lt. D. W. May-
2nd Lt. W. P. Hays	1st Lt. T. S. Varney
2nd Lt. B. J. Moore	2nd Lt. H. P. Mc-
2nd Lt. L. G. Young	2nd Lt. B. E. Ballard,
2nd Lt. J. Akers, Jr.	2nd Lt. J. S. Beattie
2nd Lt. R. O. Barnfield	1st Lt. J. C. Moore-
2nd Lt. W. T. Barn-	head, Jr.
hill, Jr.	2nd Lt. R. H. Pettus
Capt. J. H. Bennett	2nd Lt. S. T. Strange,
1st Lt. C. C. Bethel	2nd Lt. R. T. Swain
Capt. O. H. Brandau	2nd Lt. K. E. Ander-
1st Lt. F. W. Briten-	son
baker	1st Lt. G. W. Arnold
2nd Lt. J. R. Brown	1st Lt. R. W. Baile
2nd Lt. K. Brown	2nd Lt. E. H. Belyea
2nd Lt. W. B. Crow,	2nd Lt. J. W. Hed-
Jr.	lund
2nd Lt. E. N. Dunlap	2nd Lt. J. B. MacKay
2nd Lt. W. M. Gam-	2nd Lt. W. K. Miller
brell, Jr.	1st Lt. W. D. Bonham
Maj. R. C. Hamel, Jr.	2nd Lt. L. I. Vance
1st Lt. F. Hatten	1st Lt. R. O. Voight
2nd Lt. E. A. Herzog	1st Lt. H. G. Crowley
Maj. H. T. Hill	2nd Lt. A. J. Crowns,
2nd Lt. A. P. Howard,	Jr.
Jr.	2nd Lt. R. G. Glass
1st Lt. R. E. Hughes	1st Lt. E. A. Hestad
2nd Lt. J. M. Hurst	2nd Lt. R. C. Merkley
2nd Lt. W. F. Ma-	2nd Lt. E. J. Meyer
honey	2nd Lt. T. F. Wil-
2nd Lt. E. A. Mayfield	liams
2nd Lt. R. W. Nutt	2nd Lt. H. F. Meyer
1st Lt. M. R. Pullen	1st Lt. D. D. Hagerty
1st Lt. R. L. Shoup	
Col. J. E. Smart	
1st Lt. L. M. William-	
son	
2nd Lt. T. L. Manning	
INTERIED BY RUMANIA	
2nd Lt. W. M. Laugh-	2nd Lt. W. A. McIn-
lin	tosh
2nd Lt. C. G. Rosberg,	2nd Lt. M. A. Lindus
Jr.	2nd Lt. G. E. Men-
1st Lt. G. D. Young-	singer
claus	2nd Lt. G. E. Stauffer
1st Lt. W. P. Tuten	2nd Lt. S. E. Abrams
2nd Lt. S. P. Burczak	2nd Lt. S. H. Cope-
2nd Lt. E. J. Matt-	land
lagly	2nd Lt. L. J. Brown
2nd Lt. N. Drutman	

U. S. War Round Up

BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Our swift advance in Normandy in these past nine days is the most satisfying accomplishment since the successful Allied landings on French beaches. It overshadows even the swift envelopment and liberation of Cherbourg.

While the most spectacular advance has been made by American troops who have been adept at learning and applying the principles of blitz warfare, British troops, whose attack was timed to follow after the start of American operations, have now broken seventeen miles through the German center south of Caumont to Vire. Also, the earlier attacks of British and Canadians at Caen and their continual maintenance of an aggressive front in that area tied up a heavy array of German forces, including especially German armor. This, in turn, gave assurance that the Nazi lines to the west where the American attack was launched would be thinner. Thus, all the Allied forces have fought as one unit and all share in the success thus far achieved.

As you know, American armored forces had their first large-scale test in France and passed it with flying colors. Our tanks and infantry cut through German defenses west of St. Lo and drove down the Cherbourg Peninsula in a series of lengthening jabs, accompanied by the enveloping westward swings of columns further inland. So Lessay and Periers fell, then Coutances.

Meanwhile, the enemy had been making a stubborn defense against the American left

wing from Percy to Torigni-sur-Vire. However, the British break-through south of Caumont, in conjunction with another American swing eastward from the Avranches area to points beyond Brecey, is pushing back the enemy from the whole intervening region. Further east, the Nazi position near Caen, clinging on the Villers-Bocage defenses, is in danger.

These are some of the accomplishments of American troops in these past nine days:

An advance of over 60 miles, liberating over 1,000 square miles of French territory. Destruction of most of seven German divisions.

Capture of more than 20,000 Nazi soldiers. Heavy loss inflicted on German tanks and artillery.

The breaking of our confinement in the Cherbourg Peninsula and the opening of territory in which mobile warfare may be waged and the growing Allied strength put to full use.

In addition to preparing the way for the initial attack of the ground forces, our planes made every enemy withdrawal of tanks and trucks a very costly business.

Our heavy bombers from England have attacked synthetic oil plants and other war production in Germany as well as Nazi airfields, bridges and other enemy targets in France. Each such attack is a battle, and we sustain casualties even if the enemy opposition is limited to anti-aircraft fire. But in a recent intensive period of American bomber activity, our bomber losses from all causes were less than half the percentage of the losses which we sustained in the decisive week of February 20 to 25 last.

In Italy, American troops have consolidated their grip on the south bank of the Arno River. British, Indian and New Zealand troops in stiff fighting have pressed close upon Florence and at one point are only five miles away. The Germans have put five divisions into a semi-circular defense of the city and have shown their desire to retard Allied entry into Florence for as long as possible. Polish and Italian troops have taken an area on the Adriatic coast which includes Senigallia.

From Italy, Allied heavy bombers have carried heavy punishment to German war production. Refineries at the Ploesti oil fields and at Bucharest and Budapest, as well as in Yugoslavia, have been attacked repeatedly.

Everywhere on the eastern front, Soviet troops have swept forward. They have penetrated to the Baltic Sea at a point 30 miles west of Riga and trapped many thousands of Germans to the north.

Other Russian troops are within a few miles of the border of East Prussia. Kaunas, the leading city of Lithuania, has been taken. Amid a crumbling of German lines in Poland, Soviet troops have reached the suburbs of Warsaw. In six weeks the Soviet forces at their point of furthest advance have gone 450 miles.

In the Pacific, troops under General MacArthur's command have hopped another step further westward in what was once deep within the area of Japanese control. The landing at Sansapor takes us 200 miles west of Noemfoor and 450 miles on an airline west of the Sarmi base of Allied action on the New Guinea mainland. At Sansapor, at the western extremity of New Guinea, we are only 600 miles from the Philippines, less than 300 miles from Halmahera and 550 miles from the Celebes.

Marines and Army Infantry have cut across the Island of Guam and have taken the Japanese stronghold on the Orote Peninsula. The naval base and airfield there are already in use. The enemy opposition on Tinian has been crushed. The enemy in the Carolines is isolated and the Japanese base at Truk lies practically useless.

In Southeast Asia, in spite of the bad weather, the Japanese have been cleared from the vicinity of the Imphal plains. British forces are approaching the Burma bor-

der in that area. American, Chinese and British troops continue to make steady, though slow, progress in north Burma around Mogaung and Myitkyina.

In south China, the Japanese, while maintaining the initiative, have run into dogged opposition of the Chinese at Hengyang. The enemy's river and road traffic has been hurt badly by the 14th Air Force.

There has been time now to assess destruction wrought by the substantial force of B-29 Superfortresses which we sent against Japanese steel works at Anshan in Manchuria. Coke ovens and other factory buildings were directly hit in a well-aimed blow which will have a direct effect on the enemy's steel production.

Total United States Army casualties in all theaters, as reported through July 13, are as follows: 39,720 killed, 97,000 wounded, 41,234 prisoners of war, and 40,519 missing—a total of 218,473.

U. S. COMMUNIQUE

Highlights of U. S. Communiques.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 533, 29 July — The USS Swerve, Minesweeper, was sunk in the Mediterranean recently as the result of enemy action.

Pacific and Far East—No. 534, 29 July—U. S. submarines have reported the sinking of 17 vessels, including one combatant ship, as a result of operations against the enemy in these waters, as follows: 1 Escort vessel, 1 Large Cargo Transport, 1 Medium Tanker, 1 Medium Transport, 3 Medium Cargo Transports, 6 Medium Cargo Vessels, and 4 Small Cargo Vessels.

CINCPAC

No. 90, 26 July—An attack launched by our forces on Tinian Island in the early morning of 25 July (West Longitude Date) resulted in rapid advances and the entire northern quarter of the island is now in our hands. During the day one of our battleships located and knocked out several camouflaged blockhouses. Our troops have counted 1,958 enemy dead.

Salpan-based Thunderbolt fighters of the Seventh Army Air Force, supporting ground operations, dropped fire bombs and strafed troop areas, a railroad junction, coastal guns and barracks on Tinian Island on 24 July. Other Thunderbolts attacked Pagan Island, in the Northern Marianas.

Carrier aircraft continued support bombing of Guam, attacking Japanese ground installa-

tions on 25 July, and also bombed enemy positions on Rota Island.

Seventh Army Air Force Mitchells attacked Jakaj Island in the Ponape group on 23 July.

No. 91, 26 July—Enemy forces cut off on Orote Peninsula on Guam Island made desperate attempts to escape during the night of 24-25 July (West Longitude Date) but did not succeed in penetrating our lines. On the morning of 25 July, our forces counterattacked, supported by intense artillery and Naval gunfire and bombing, and drove about 3,000 yards up the peninsula. We now control the southern half of the peninsula, with the remainder of the defenders trapped on the northern portion.

No. 93, 28 July — There were no material changes on our lines on Guam Island during 26 July (West Longitude Date). On the Orote Peninsula our forces are continuing their attack against more than 2,000 enemy troops entrenched in dugouts and pillboxes. The defenders are employing artillery, automatic weapons and mortars in considerable quantities. In the southern sector our lines are unchanged. Delayed reports indicate that severe fighting took place before dawn on 25 July in the northern beach area. In places enemy infiltration tactics succeeded, but by early morning the attack was repulsed with an estimated loss of 2,000 enemy troops.

No. 94, 28 July—Our forces on Guam Island made substantial gains in all sectors on 27 July, (West Longitude Date).

Northern forces extended their beachhead east to a point near the outskirts of Agaña Town, and advanced several hundred yards along the entire northern front.

On Salpan Island our troops now have buried 21,036 enemy dead. Of our own troops previously listed as casualties, 5,434 have now returned to duty.

No. 95, 29 July—Marine forces, continuing their advance throughout 28 July (West Longitude Date), are compressing the enemy into the southern area of Tinian Island. On the west coast of the island our troops are nearing Tinian Town. In the center we have made additional gains of nearly two miles. On the east coast progress has been slowed due to the difficulty of operations in the high ground near Masalog Point, but our eastern

(Continued on Next Page)

Symbol of Victory

AMOCO

salutes the Air Forces

AMERICAN OIL COMPANY and its affiliate PAN AMERICAN REFINING CORP.



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Since Pearl Harbor our boys and girls here and "over there" have had first call on all McCormick Products. If you don't always find just the items you want, be patient and ask for them again.

Millions of cooks say that they always have "better luck" when they use McCormick Flavoring Products.

You'll like them too. Don't take a chance with your cooking — use McCormick's.

McCORMICK & COMPANY, INC. • BALTIMORE 2, MD.



U. S. War Round Up (Continued from Preceding Page)

line was advanced about a half mile. Liberators of the Seventh Army Air Force attacked Truk Atoll with more than 60 tons of bombs on 27 July.

No. 96, 29 July—Orote Peninsula on Guam Island has been captured by the First Provisional Marine Brigade. Organized resistance ceased late in the afternoon of 28 July (West Longitude Date). Apra Harbor is being patrolled by light fleet units to prevent the few remaining Japanese from swimming to the mainland.

No. 97, 30 July—Tinian Town on Tinian Island was captured by U. S. Marines during the afternoon of 29 July (West Longitude Date). Substantial gains were made along the entire front during the day, and the enemy is now contained in an area of approximately five square miles at the southern tip of the island. Enemy resistance increased progressively throughout 29 July as the Marines advanced.

Activity on Guam on 29 July (West Longitude Date) was limited to clearing local pockets of resistance and to patrolling.

No. 98, 31 July—Marine and Army troops on Guam swept completely across the island during 30 July (West Longitude Date) and established a line from Agaña Bay on the west coast to Pago Point on the east coast. Patrols sent out to reconnoiter the southern half of the island have encountered only sporadic resistance. Through 30 July our troops have counted 6205 enemy dead and have interned 775 civilians. Close support is being given our advance troops by surface ships, which are now firing from both sides of the island.

No. 100, 1 August—U. S. forces continued to advance rapidly in Guam Island during 31 July (West Longitude Date), driving northward from two and one half to three miles in the center and on the right flank, and advancing about a half mile on the left flank. In the advance the towns of Utana, Pado, Pulan, and Maite were occupied. On the west coast our line is anchored about a mile and a half south of Saupon Point, and on the east coast we are less than a mile from Fadian Point. On Orote Peninsula mopping up operations are continuing. Carrier aircraft of a fast carrier task group directed bombs and rocket fire against enemy troop concentrations in northern Guam during 31 July.

No. 101, 1 Aug.—Organized Japanese resistance on Tinian Island ceased during the night of 31 July (West Longitude Date). The Second and Fourth Marine Divisions are con-

tinuing mopping up operations.

TWENTIETH AIR FORCE

No. 7, 29 July—Further details are now available on the operation of Superfortresses of the Twentieth Bomber Command on Saturday, 29 July. The targets, which they attacked in daylight, were industrial objectives at Anshan, Manchuria, and at Tangku, the port of Tientsin in occupied China. Observed bombing results were good, against moderate enemy fighter and antiaircraft opposition. The weather was clear with good visibility. The mission was flown from bases in China. Our losses were extremely light.

HQ. ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

No. 101, 26 July—In the area west of St. Lo Allied troops have advanced up to 3,000 yards on a wide front and have crossed the Periers-St. Lo road at a number of places.

South of Caen fighting has been very bitter and enemy counter-attacks, some supported by armor, continued all day.

No. 102, 26 July—In the western sector the Allied advance has continued to make steady progress and the battle area has been extended.

East of the Orne, the enemy is making every effort to block our entry to the open country southeast of Caen, and additional enemy reinforcements have been brought into the area.

No. 103, 27 July—In the area west of St. Lo Allied forces have made good gains through enemy positions. One armored column has driven south some five miles from the Periers-St. Lo road to take Marigny. Another armored prong thrust across the St. Lo-Coutances road through St. Gilles.

South of Caen there has been heavy fighting with the enemy continuing a stubborn defense.

No. 104, 27 July—Allied armored thrusts in the western sector continue to make rapid progress. One column has cut the road from St. Lo to Percy in the neighborhood of Le

Mesnil-Herman, while another has advanced four miles to the southwest of Canisy. A third has driven some distance west from Marigny down the Coutances road.

No. 105, 28 July—In the western sector Allied forces have maintained their rapid advances. Our troops have pushed forward west of Marigny to the vicinity of Camprond and southwest to the vicinity of Cerisy-La-Salle. South of Caen our positions remain firm.

No. 106, 28 July—In the western sector there has been some progress south of Lessay, where Allied troops have advanced down the Lessay-Coutances road to the vicinity of Marguerin.

No. 107, 29 July—Coutances is now clear of the enemy, and Allied armored forces have reached the sea south of the estuary of the Sienne River.

No. 108, 29 July—Allied armored columns in the western sector continue to advance against

(Continued on Next Page)

This advertisement is one of a series which is appearing in national magazines and newspapers as Consolidated Vultee's contribution toward a clearer public understanding of transportation's role in the war, and its postwar opportunities and responsibilities.

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1. Since the start of the war, thousands of wounded Americans have been evacuated from battle zones by air. Said the Air Surgeon General's report "The record places air evacuation in a group with the sulfa drugs and blood plasma as one of the three greatest lifesavers of modern military medicine."



2. In long-range transport planes such as the Liberator Express, no wounded American fighter is more than 60 hours' flying time from the finest hospital in the U. S. A.



3. As the hospital plane streaks across the ocean, a flight nurse gives somebody's blood—perhaps yours—to this wounded soldier who might otherwise never get home for the special care that will restore him to health.



4. From many a remote combat zone, the plane is the only means of getting casualties back to base hospitals.

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PICTURESQUE and intriguing is the craftsmanship of the cooper at Pleasant Valley as he fashions a giant cask. Skills such as this, passed down from generation to generation, help create the distinctive flavor and bouquet of Great Western Wines . . . add the hidden something that makes them fitting companions for "life's sparkling moments."

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If you cannot get the Great Western Wine of your choice, please be patient, for we are doing our utmost to meet your unprecedented demands.

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PL. ALL WINE CO., NEW YORK

U. S. War Round Up (Continued from Preceding Page)

stiffening resistance: One column has reached the coast west of Contances and has taken the town of Pont de la Roque.

No. 109, 30 July—Allied forces pushing south from Contances have linked up with our forces in Lengronne. The whole of the road between these two towns is in our hands.

No. 110, 30 July—The Allied advance continues in the western sector. Brehal, Cerences and Gavray have been occupied and Allied troops are pushing on beyond these towns.

No. 111, 31 July—An Allied armored column has entered Avranches after an advance of more than twelve miles.

Another column moving south from Brehal is within three miles of Granville.

Heavy fighting continues in the area of Gavray, Percy and Tessy-sur-Vire.

In the Caumont sector the Allied advance has made further progress and we have cap-

tured the high ground east of St. Martin-des-Besaces.

No. 112, 31 July—Allied troops in the western sector have entered the town of Granville and are mopping up the whole area between Avranches, Granville and Brehal.

In the Caumont area Allied progress continues and we have taken St. Germain-d'Ectot, Cahagnes and St. Martin-des-Besaces. Hill 309 east of St. Martin remains in our hands in spite of several enemy counter-attacks.

No. 113, 1 Aug.—In the western sector Allied forces have entered Granville and now have cleared the town.

An advance on a broad front toward the main Percy-Avranches road has brought our troops close to Villedieu. There is very heavy fighting near Percy. Strong enemy resistance continues northwest of Tessy.

No. 114, 1 Aug.—Allied progress in the western sectors continues.

Armored forces pushing on from Avranches have captured dams southeast of Ducey and

near Vezine, while others have taken Brecey and reached the River See in this area.

ALLIED HQ., NEW GUINEA

27 July—Tenimber Islands—Our air patrols bombed waterfront installations at Saumlaki, causing fires and explosions, and attacked enemy barges at the Kei Islands.

28 July—British New Guinea—Altape-Wewak—The enemy is continuing his attempt to envelop our right flank near Afua. Elsewhere only active patrol activity was reported. Our medium attack and fighter bombers dropped thirty-seven tons of explosives in support, striking troop concentrations near the Drinimor and Hareh Rivers and installations at Wewak, where fires were started in supply areas.

29 July—Netherland New Guinea—Southern Vogelkop—Our medium units raided enemy shipping, sinking a coastal vessel off Cape Sele and leaving a 1,000-ton freighter in flames to the southeast. Defenses at Kokas were also

Army and Navy Journal 1475 August 5, 1944

attacked.

30 July—Halmahera—In the first large-scale strike on this enemy base our heavy and medium units, with strong fighter cover, effected complete surprise in an attack on Lolobata, Galela and Miti, the most active airfields on the island, dropping over eighty tons of bombs and strafing from a minimum altitude.

At least thirty aircraft were destroyed on the ground, with many others damaged. Large numbers of personnel were caught in the open, in trucks and on foot and operating engineer equipment.

31 July—New Britain—Rabaul—Following night harassing attacks our medium and light bombers and fighters dropped forty-six tons of bombs. Fires were started at Vanapope, Tobera, Nalaguna and Nordup, and a number of buildings and trucks in the area were damaged or destroyed.

1 Aug.—Ceram—Our heavy units struck the enemy oil center at Bula, causing many fires and explosions in fuel storage areas. Fighters strafed and set afire a 3,000-ton freighter-transport off the east coast and damaged a 5,000-ton freighter-transport and a 1,000-ton freighter near Amboina.

2 Aug.—British New Guinea—Altape-Wewak—Our ground forces in the lower Drinimor Valley have crossed the river on a two-and-a-half-mile front and are driving eastward through the jungle. An earlier night clash is reported in the Afua sector, while an additional 400 enemy dead have been counted.

14TH AIR FORCE, CHUNGKING

26 July—B-25's of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Chinese-American Composite Wing, with fighter escort, bombed Puchi, in the Palluch-Sienning area, starting fires visible for fifty miles.

27 July—Salween River—A large flight of Mitchells attacked Tengyueh on 26 July, causing considerable damage. The wall was breached in several places. Later, P-40's attacked the railroad yards at Than Mol, in northeast French Indo-China, on 26 July, with considerable damage resulting to rolling stock.

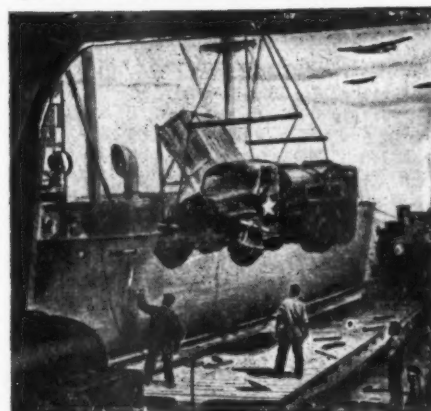
28 July—Tungting Lake-Hengyang—Warhawks of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Chinese-American Composite Wing bombed north of Pingaiang on 26 July, destroying many trucks, damaging buildings and ground installations and starting fires.

29 July—Yellow River—B-20's with fighter escort bombed a Yellow River bridge. Our P-40's met six to nine enemy fighters over the target. Two enemy planes were destroyed.

(Please turn to Page 1490)

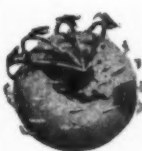


5. The ambulance, hospital train, and hospital ship still transport most of our war casualties. But many a time when minutes can save a life, the 4-mile-a-minute speed of the flying ambulance does exactly that!



6. One reason we are winning the war is the way in which the truck, the train, the ship, and the plane are teaming up together. And the task of rebuilding the peacetime world will be a challenge which all forms of transportation must meet in the same way.

But the plane, in addition to its use as a global air transport, will have still another role to fulfill: a permanent postwar Air Force can well become the ever-watchful guardian of the peace we shall have won so dearly.



No spot on earth is more than 60 hours' flying time from your local airport

From "Flying Jeeps" to Leviathans of the air—the planes shown below were all designed and developed by Consolidated Vultee. When peace comes, the company will be in a position to provide the postwar equivalent of such planes, from small, privately owned "air rivers" to huge, transoceanic cargo-and-passenger planes.



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LIBERATOR EXPRESS...transport



CORONADO...patrol bomber



CATALINA...patrol bomber



VENGEANCE...dive bomber



VALIANT...basic trainer



RELIANT...navigational trainer



SENTINEL...Flying Jeep

QUICK FACTS FOR AIR-MINDED READERS

Air Giant—The new Consolidated Vultee Model 39 transport plane—the Liberator Liner—has passed its test flights successfully. Capacity of this 4-engine transoceanic airliner 48 passengers—or, as a sleeper, 24. Top speed: 275 m.p.h. Flying range: over 4000 miles.

Airport for Air Giants—New York City's projected airport will have runways totalling 13 miles in length, one of which will be over 2 miles long. This airport can handle 1000 plane movements per day. (Capacity of present N. Y. airport: 270 plane movements per day.)

1000-mile Shuttle Trips—The Naval Air Transport Service in the Pacific now flies 320,000 miles per week, carries over 5500 passengers monthly, reports that it "adds another stop every time the Japs lose another island."

Tomorrow's Airmen—The total strength of the Army Air Forces now exceeds 2,300,000 officers and enlisted men—a vast reservoir of skilled pilots and aircraft technicians which will insure postwar America's remaining "a nation on wings."

Consolidated Vultee is the largest builder of airplanes in the world.

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—The wisdom of the United Nations' effort now being made to solve the problems which will arise on the downfall of our enemies becomes even more apparent as the events of the week are reviewed.

Prime Minister Churchill in an epochal speech this week said he was looking forward to the closest association of the British Empire, the United States, Russia, and France in the settlement of European problems. He further referred to the impending Washington conferences which will explore the matter of a world organization to maintain peace. In connection with them he suggested there should be at this time only a broad declaration of principles. It was his idea that there should be a world council to be formed and guided in the first instance by the victorious major powers, and to which subsequently other powers and eventually all powers would be admitted. This proposal will be examined during the coming conferences, but as it is in line largely with what our own Government has in mind, probably it will be received with favor. Attached to the American delegation to the conference will be the following representatives of our own Services: Lt. Gen. Stanley D. Embick, chairman of the United States delegation to the Inter-American Defense Board, an officer whose international background is comprehensive; Maj. Gen. George V. Strong, formerly Assistant Chief of the War Department General Staff for G-2; Maj. Gen. Muir S. Fairchild; Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, Chairman of the General Board of the Navy; Vice Adm. Russell Willson, who is on duty in the office of the Commander in Chief of the Fleet as a member of the Strategic Survey Committee; and Rear Adm. Harold C. Train, a member of the Post-War Group of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

In London, Admiral Harold Stark, commander of our naval forces in European Waters, has assigned Vice Adm. William A. Glassford, USN, to represent us on the Allied Naval Mission that will deal with naval affairs in liberated Europe. Admiral Glassford said that his agency will consider with our allies "the demobilization and demilitarization of German naval forces, naval materiel, and naval prisoners and the administration of naval bases, dockyards, and establishments." When questioned directly concerning Germany's future submarine fleet, his reply was that "Nobody should have a submarine fleet again."

Better informed, perhaps, than any other Foreign Office is that of the Turkish Government. The fact that it has severed diplomatic relations with the Reich after a long period of see-sawing between it and the United Nations is proof of the conviction reached at Ankara that Hitler has lost the war. Prime Minister Churchill, who is not given to optimism, told Parliament on Wednesday that "the interval between the defeat of Hitler and the defeat of Japan will be shorter—perhaps much shorter—than I had at one time supposed." That confident assertion undoubtedly was based not alone upon the Turkish decision, but upon the consequences certain to follow it in the Balkan States, particularly Bulgaria, and upon the Ministerial crisis in Finland, which resulted in the appointment of Marshal Baron Mannerheim, Finnish Commander-in-Chief, as President, and the prospect of a reopening of peace negotiations between his Government and Moscow, a course the more necessary for Finland in view of the Russian plunge to the Baltic Sea thirty miles west of Riga. That advance may result in the entrapment of the German Army in Latvia and Estonia and adds danger to the communications of the German divisions in Finland. A further indication of satellite belief that the Axis is doomed is shown by a Cabinet crisis in Bangkok which was the result of the closer encirclement of Japan and the defeats her troops have sustained in India, Burma and the Pacific Islands. There is another development which doubtless is worrying Hitler, and that is the negotiations between the Polish premier of the Government-in-Exile and Marshal Stalin, the purpose of which is to effect a fusion of that Government with the Polish Committee the Soviet leader has recognized.

Ankara's rupture with Germany means that the latter no longer will receive essential war materials from Turkey, that Turkish air bases will be available for American and British bombers, that the Dardanelles will be open for our ships once the German garrisons are cleaned out of the Aegean Sea Islands, and that another front can be established once hostilities get underway, which will menace Germany through Bulgaria. The Germans well know the fighting spirit of the Turkish soldier, the size of his Army, the fact that the Turkish Air Force will be speedily increased by American and British planes, and that there are a few Turkish warships of value and naval ports and repair facilities. Turkey's military and naval strength, while not comparable to that of the great powers, is still a formidable factor. While official figures are not available, as far ago as 1940 the Turks were maintaining a well trained and equipped ground force of 22 Infantry divisions, three Cavalry Divisions, and were organizing armored forces. With her fortress troops her ground potential for war then ran well over 700,000 men. Since then she has through the assistance of Great Britain and our lend-lease policy built up her force considerably and equipped it with modern tanks. Then she had an air force of about 150 bombers, 300 fighters, and 100 reconnaissance ships, but these have been considerably augmented. Her one battle cruiser was at that time considered to be the most powerful unit in the Black Sea, and in addition she was operating two light cruisers, four destroyers, and nine submarines, and was building and contracting for more sea forces. To Russia the Turkish action will be especially important, for now her Black Sea Fleet can enter Turkish ports, Rumania can be attacked more readily by sea as well as by land, and the mouth of the Danube, a vital trade artery for the Balkans and Germany, can be corked. For Turkey, final implementation of her alliance with Great Britain and execution of the pledges made to President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill at Cairo, will mean equal participation in the discussion of all post-war measures, including that relating to the control of the Mediterranean. So there will be gains on both sides, which should make for harmony between the United Nations and this new member.

There is no surprise in the revelation by Mr. Churchill that American troops in France exceed those of Britain and Canada. When the invasion occurred, the strength of the Armies was about equal. It will be recalled that Senators predicted some months ago that our forces would make up 74 per cent of the total which would attack Hitler's so-called fortress. That prediction would seem to have been well based, and probably will be found to approximate the truth, since streams of our troops are continuing to cross the Atlantic. Mr. Churchill was correct also in praising the performance of the Sherman and Cromwell tanks, praise justified by the excellent service rendered by these machines with their gallant crews in the Normandy advance made by General Bradley's Army. The Prime Minister also said that the 60-ton "Churchill"

was coming into its own, a fact of which the Germans already are aware.

The lamented death of President Quezon and his succession by Vice President Omena means no change of policy on the part of the United States nor of the new Chief Executive of the Philippines. President Roosevelt and other Washington officials and General MacArthur expressed sorrow at the going of Senor Quezon, but they are confident that the Philippine people will realize that Senor Omena will carry out the liberal policies which he advocated. The latter has said that he will work with our military in every way possible for the liberation and independence of the Archipelago.

It is a fact which the Junta in control of Argentina should not overlook, that in his policy toward it Secretary Hull has the support of practically all of Pan-America. Again this has been demonstrated by the announcement of the Pan American Union that the inter-American juridical Committee of Rio de Janeiro has recommended the creation of a Pan American Committee to discuss post-war peace plans. This Committee will be made up of representatives of Republics which have been broken relations with the Axis Powers. This automatically excludes Argentina from having any voice in the creation of the post-war peace structure.

Further it is learned that Mr. Hull has the hearty support of the War and Navy Departments in the policy he is observing toward that South American country. Not that any one in Washington contemplates war with our sister Republic, but rather because of their knowledge of German and Japanese activities those Departments are concerned. They and Mr. Hull have the common desire to restore the closest relations between Argentina and ourselves. The censorship which the Junta, in spite of denials, is continuing to apply, is preventing the people from getting correct information in connection with the assistance being given to our common enemies. From the Farrell group are emanating threats which seriously disturb Pan-American solidarity and they have followed acts which are in violation of the Havana and Rio de Janeiro understandings. Secretary Hull's indictment of the Junta brought forth a reply denying the charges he made, and attempting to show that Pan-American interests were the first concern of the Buenos Aires revolutionary authority. As the indictment was published only after consultation with our sister Republics of the same viewpoint as our own, the reply was anticipated, and its only effect has been to consolidate the determination to maintain the isolation of the offending military group. So far as the High Command of the Army and Navy are concerned, it will be recalled that from the beginning of the war, General Marshall and Admiral King have been solicitous for the defense of the Western Hemisphere and for the cooperation of our Arms with those of the other Republics, and there has been in existence the Inter-American Defense Board, of which Lt. Gen. Embick is chairman of the United States Delegation, created solely for the purpose of arranging for the common defense. Our military believes that Argentina will not long tolerate a Government which is hostile to their, as well as to Pan-American, interests, and that the new authority which will come into power, will abandon a course that is helpful to Germany and Japan in showing dissension in a Hemisphere whose common strength assures its safety from aggression.

Army Ground Forces—Lient. Gen. Ben Lear, Commanding General of Army Ground Forces, Army War College, Washington, D. C., recently made a trip to Camp Hood, Texas. General Lear inspected the Tank Destroyer School, the Infantry Replacement Training Center and the Tank Destroyer Replacement Training Center while there.

During his tour of inspection, General Lear's temporary aide was 2d Lt. Harry E. Godwin, assistant adjutant and aide of the commandant of the Tank Destroyer School.

Five Infantrymen were presented the Combat and Expert Infantryman Badges by Brigadier General James G. Christiansen, Chief of Staff, Army Ground Forces, during a ceremony at the Army War College last Saturday honoring the late Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, former commanding general of the Army Ground Forces, killed in action in Normandy last week.

The soldiers awarded the Combat Infantry Badge were: Sgt. Mason B. Campbell, Pfc. Edward L. Marshall, Pfc. Salvatore Fierro, and Pvt. John A. Serfes. The Expert Infantry Badge was awarded to Pvt. Ferdinand J. Redelman, Jr. All are assigned to Headquarters Company, Headquarters Army Ground Forces.

Col. Gerald B. Devore, former armored and tank destroyer member of the Army Ground Forces Observer Board in the North African Theater of Operation, has returned to the United States and is making a report to this headquarters.

Col. Everett D. Peddicord, CAC, director of the department of training at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., visited Headquarters, Army Ground Forces last week for a two-day conference with officers.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT COMMAND—Brig. Gen. Frank C. McConnell, Chief of Staff, Anti-aircraft Command, visited Camp Davis, N. C., last week in connection with anti-aircraft matters.

A conference, in connection with the familiarization of combat air crews in the effectiveness and appearance of anti-aircraft gunfire, was held here last week and attended by representatives of the commanding general, Army Air Forces, and the commanding general, Anti-aircraft Command. Officers attending the conference included Col. M. J. McKinney, AC, Lt. Col. P. D. Jacques, AC, and Lt. Col. Lionel B. Deville, AC, all from Headquarters Army Air Forces; Col. William L. MacPherson, CAC, and Lt. Col. K. C. Smith, CAC, this headquarters; and Col. D. C. Martin, CAC, Anti-aircraft Artillery Training Center.

Col. W. V. Davis, CAC, head of the development section, and Col. James R. McGraw, CAC, G-3 section, visited the Ordnance Proving Center, Aberdeen, Md., to observe tests and firings of anti-aircraft material.

Recently assigned to duty at this headquarters are Maj. D. E. Cruikshank, SC, assigned to the Signal Section, and WO (Jg) Otto E. Banman, USA, assigned to the C-4 section. Maj. George E. Roush, SC, who formerly served here as Signal Officer has been transferred. First Lieutenant E. E. Bamber, ORD, has been transferred to the AAATC, Camp Haan, California.

ARMORED CENTER—Maj. Gen. Paul W. Newgarden, commanding general of the 10th Armored Division, who was killed in a plane crash on the eve of the second anniversary of the division he activated, was buried with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery. Troops from Fort Myer, Va., took part in the ceremonies, which were attended by Col. William L. Roberts, acting commander of the 10th Armored Division, who was a classmate of General Newgarden's at West Point.

Tank crews of the 14th Armored Division who scored either marksman, sharpshooter or expert in recent tank crew gunnery tests, have been authorized to display proficiency emblems on the turrets of their tanks. The colorful red and white shields with one white circle denoting marksman, two circles for sharpshooter and three

circles for expert, will appear on about 86 per cent of the division's tanks.

Following successful completion of tough five-fold infantry training tests, 66 officers and enlisted men of the 11th Armored Division's three armored infantry battalions were awarded expert infantryman's badge at Camp Cooke, Calif., recently.

T5 Frank L. Hisler, of the 20th Armored Division, has established a division record for driving a 2½-ton truck for nine months, traveling more than 17,000 miles without ever having the truck deadlined except to change tires and without the replacement of a single mechanical part. In such a period, the average Army vehicle usually needs replacement of many parts and may be deadlined for weeks for repairs.

More than 300 enlisted men from Camp Chaffee's 16th Armored Division volunteered for the Parachute School at Fort Benning, Ga., during a recent drive for volunteers conducted by a recruiting team.

Cpl. Harold Ely, former All-American gridder at the University of Iowa, and later a teammate of Harold (Red) Grange, has been assigned to the 8th Armored Division's 7th Armored Infantry Battalion.

ARMORED SCHOOL—In honor of the memory of an Armored School graduate who distinguished himself on the field of battle, a tank department building at the school today bears the Todd Hall. Named for Lt. Col. John H. Todd, Jr., a graduate of the school's first officers' tank maintenance course, the hall was dedicated 16 July. Colonel Todd was killed in action near Pont du Fahs, Tunisia in December, 1942. Principal speaker at the dedication was Colonel Todd's commanding officer in Africa, Brig. Gen. P. M. Robinett, now commandant of the Armored School.

The principal speaker at graduation exercises for the 65th class of Armored Officer Candidate School, was Maj. Gen. William M. Grimes, sr., commanding general of the 8th Armored Division and father of a member of the class. Honor man of the class was 2d Lt. Joel A. Crain, Jr.

AIRBORNE CENTER—An Army Air Force Signal Corps training film unit from Culver City, Calif., has been working with airborne troops on a film showing the tactical employment of gliders.

A series of classes is being conducted for the crews and pilots of Troop Carrier Command in the proper use and maintenance of rack loads as used by airborne troops.

Col. Josiah T. Dalbey, commanding officer of this headquarters, last week addressed a class of staff officers of the Royal Military College, at Kingston, Canada, on the tactics and technique of airborne operations.

Lt. Col. John Kochevar, CAC, officer at the Airborne Center, has been transferred to another station and Maj. Richard Ludeman, CAC, has been assigned as his replacement.

Lt. Col. L. A. Walsh, INF, has reported here for duty as staff parachute officer replacing Lt. Col. C. R. DeCavre who is on an overseas assignment.

A unit of the 541st Parachute Infantry Regiment participated last week in the Airborne-Trooper carrier phase of a demonstration conducted by the Army Air Forces Tactical Air Center at Orlando, Fla.

Army Air Forces—The 37th anniversary of the AAF was marked 1 August and the 35th anniversary of the purchase of the first military plane 2 August. A Signal Corps order of 1 August, 1907, created the Division of Aeronautics, with one captain and two enlisted men assigned to the office.

This organization has grown to an air force with approximately 2,300,000 officers and men and more than 75,000 planes, including 34,000 of combat types. The first plane, accepted by the Army 35 years ago, weighed 740 pounds empty and 1,200 pounds with fuel, water and two passengers. It was powered with a 30-horsepower motor. Following acceptance of this first plane, the first Army flying field was established at College Park, Md., the world's first military airfield. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the AAF, was the 14th student assigned for flight training and when the rank of military aviator was established he became one of the first three officers to earn wings.

The War Department this week announced hitherto secret details of the new P-43 Kingcobra, a heavier, more powerful and more streamlined version of the P-39 Alacobra, which is replacing the P-39 in action. The official combat radius of the new plane is 50 per cent greater than that of the P-39. Its service ceiling is in the neighborhood of 35,000 feet and its speed close to 400 miles an hour. The principal changes in the new plane are in the power plant and the low drag, laminar flow wing. The engine is the new two-stage Allison 1,500 horsepower V-12. It has a rating of 300 more horsepower than the Allison engine in the P-39. The armament of the two planes is substantially the same.

A fast medium bomber is now being used by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for travel between Normandy and England. A crew of five is carried and the cabin is equipped with a work table and is air conditioned.

Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley recently stated that "we could not have done what we have in the present campaign if it were not for the Ninth Advanced Air Force." He went on to say that he could not praise the pilots of that group too highly.

The War Department announced 29 July the loss of a C-54 Army transport plane carrying 15 Army and three Navy litter patients from Scotland to Mitchell Field, New York. Eight other persons were aboard, including a civilian Transcontinental and Western air crew of five and an Army flight nurse. This is the first casualty of its kind since the beginning of the Army's world-wide air evacuation program soon after entering the war. Since that time 50,000 sick and wounded have been evacuated by air.

AIR SERVICE COMMAND—The ingenious control system by which the Air Service Command regulates its supply and maintenance operations was described this week by the War Department. Heart of the system is the ASC headquarters at Patterson Field, Ohio. In the Administrative Control Room at that field are scores of charts, two large metal maps with magnetized buttons. Reports come to this room by mail and over a 40,000-mile teletype system. Ranking officers of the ASC meet in the control room daily and find that any chart which reflects a trend to be investigated has been indicated for them by a red arrow.

TRAINING COMMAND—The Surgeon's Office of the AAF Training Command reports that undoubtedly one of the reasons for the combat record of the AAF is the fact that airmen were chosen painstakingly for specialized training. The methods of selection used from 1923 to 1939—during which a total of only 5,765 cadets were accepted for flying training—could not be applied when thousands of flyers were needed.

Through 1942 the Training Command relied on its Aviation Cadet Qualifying Examination as a substitute for the discarded college education requirement. Responsibility for developing new and more efficient classification devices was delegated by Maj. Gen. David N. W. Grant, the Air Surgeon, and by Brig. Gen. Charles

R. Glenn, Training Command Surgeon, to a group of professionally trained psychologists.

Until recently, the classification process took place at classification centers to which potential aviation cadets went weeks before ever entering a plane. Now, however, the job is done still earlier at basic training centers.

Army Chaplains Corps—At the request of civilian employees of the Office of the Surgeon General, devotional services, which were stopped after having been carried on daily for some time, are to be resumed twice a week. Arrangements for this have been made by the Chaplain of the Military District of Washington.

American chaplains on duty in England were recently afforded a "Quiet Day of Spiritual Re-armament" conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury in St. Martin's Church, Trafalgar Square, London. Three devotional services, interspersed with a luncheon and tea, inspired the chaplains to return to their duties refreshed spiritually.

On 2 July, the "Chaplain Jim-U. S. A.," broadcast over the Blue Network, reached the 200 mark. This broadcast, presented by about 50 stations, pictures the spiritual, moral and emotional problems of Army personnel.

On 4 June, the Young People's League of the United Synagogue of America awarded a scroll to "The Chaplains of the United States Army" for conspicuous service to Jewish youth. The award bears the inscription "For their unselfish and loyal devotion to the cause of religion; for their untiring efforts to bring spiritual comfort and aid to the Armed Forces of our Nation; and for their display and practice of brotherhood and tolerance, the Philadelphia Region presents this, the Fourth Annual Award for Conspicuous Service to Jewish Youth."

General Patton in Normandy?—Dispatches from London, passed by the censor and published in papers in this country, have reported that there has been considerable speculation in England that Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, jr., former commander of the U. S. Seventh Army in Sicily, may be leading the United States tank forces in Normandy. German sources also have stated that General Patton is in France. General Patton went to Great Britain some time following the incident in which he slapped a hospitalized enlisted man under his command, for which he subsequently apologized. However, nothing official has been said about his duties or whereabouts since before the invasion started.

Optometric Corps—The recurrent subject of the establishment of an Optometric Corps in the Army came up in Congress again this week when it received a resolution adopted jointly by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California requesting it to set up such an organization. The resolution said that approximately 2,200,000 soldiers require correction of their visual needs by eyeglasses and that the Medical Corps is using the services of 1,000 optometrists to care for them. However, it stated that these optometrists are being drafted as privates and only in rare instances are being permitted to attain even non-commissioned rank in spite of the fact that they must be graduates of four year professional courses and licensed in one of the states. The petition was referred to the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Naval Aeronautics—Admiral H. R. Stark, USN, Commander of the United States Naval Forces in Europe, has commended the Naval Air Transport Service for flying almost a quarter of a million pounds of special gear from this country to the amphibious forces in the South of England just prior to the invasion of France. The Army Air Transport Command cooperated in making the shipment.

The commendation stated that "the immediate receipt of this equipment was of most urgent nature and one of the vital factors upon which the success of the operation hinged," and it added that the air shipment "enabled this material to be installed aboard ships in the United Kingdom in time to be of tremendous value."

A shuttle service was set up between an east coast port and an airfield in southern England opposite the invasion coast. Every few hours a transport plane took off, heavily loaded with cargo. NATS assigned 15 pilots to keep the eight planes flying. A pilot flying out from the east coast took the plane to the first shuttle stop en route. There, more fuel and a fresh crew went aboard. The pilot slept a few hours until the next plane arrived. Then he took over for the aerial run to the next stop, where he "slept over" again.

In England, the cargo was unloaded, more fuel put aboard, and the plane flew back over the Atlantic for a second load. The planes carried passengers and mail on the return flights.

Two Navy flying boat squadrons, which often landed their Catalinas (PBY's) in enemy waters with shells from shore guns geysering around them, have rescued a total of 79 Navy, Army and Marine aviation personnel who had been shot down.

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or forced down in the Pacific.

In a single rescue mission, a flying boat from one of the squadrons saved the pilots of 13 Marine fighter planes which had been forced down in the ocean, en masse, by bad weather.

The units, Patrol Squadrons 14 and 53, have returned to this country for rest and reassignment. Squadron 14 flew from eight different island bases and five seaplane tenders in the South Pacific. Squadron 53 spent nine months patrolling waters of the South and Central Pacific after having, before that, been assigned to Atlantic sea lanes for a year.

Twelve Navy fighter pilots of a squadron based aboard a carrier of Task Force 58, ran into a swarm of Jap fighters in a sweep over Iwo Jima in the Bonins, and shot down 20 of them while losing two of their own planes, a combat report reveals.

Iwo Jima is close to the heart of the Jap empire, the nearest that American task force has ventured. It was heavily defended, and the Navy squadron, led by Comdr. Bernard M. Streat, USN, ran into severe opposition.

One pilot, Lt. (jg) John R. Meharg, USNR, shot down four enemy planes in a few minutes, and came back to the carrier without a single bullet hole in his plane. "It was just like the movies," he shouted excitedly as he climbed out of his cockpit.

Four planes were also credited to Lt. Paul M. Henderson, USNR.

Stepping out of character from their assigned role as search planes, the crews of two Navy Ventura patrol bombers fought separate sky duels with a pair of Japanese twin-engined medium bombers at the approaches to Truk recently and sent both enemy planes down in flames.

Pilots of the Navy planes were Lt. Harry F. Stanford, USNR, and Lt. Harry D. Metke, USNR. For each, it was his first combat kill.

Survivors of an attack made by four torpedo planes, without fighter support, upon a Japanese fleet in the Battle of the Eastern Philippines on 20 June, told of seeing three of their torpedoes explode against the side of a 28,000-ton enemy aircraft carrier of the Hayataka class. Later they witnessed the carrier down by the bow so deep that her propellers were visible.

These members of Navy Air Group 24, described the battle upon their return to the mainland. The entire air group has been relieved after serving aboard a fast light aircraft carrier of the Independence class since August, 1943.

Four Grumman Avenger torpedo planes were piloted by Lt. (jg) George P. Brown, USNR, Lt. (jg) Benjamin C. Tate, USNR, Lt. (jg) Warren R. Omark, USNR, and Ens. "W." "D." Lutton, USNR.

Six Grumman Hellcat (F6F) fighter planes of Air Group 24 were piloted by Lt. Collin I. Oveland, USNR; Lt. Walter G. Rogers, jr., USNR; Lt. (jg) Alvin Hillner, USNR; Lt. (jg) Rodney C. Tabler, USNR; Lt. (jg) Waldemar Christensen, USNR, and Ens. Marcellus H. Barr, USNR.

Women's Army Corps—The United States Army School of Military Government has been opened for the first time to members of the Women's Army Corps. Four WAC officers have been selected for a Far Eastern Civil Affairs class beginning at Charlottesville, Va., on 31 July.

Others will be chosen for similar classes beginning in September, November, January and February until 20 WAC officers have Army civil affairs training. First officers of the Women's Army Corps to take the training are: Capt. Alice Gwendolyn Gordon, 1st Lt. Clara Elizabeth Kramer, 2d Lt. Marguerite Yancey, and 2d Lt. Ada E. Leeke.

Field Artillery—Lake Lawtonka, the reservoir from which Lawton and Fort Sill in Oklahoma get their drinking water, was turned into a seaplane base when the Field Artillery School expanded its artillery grasshopper course to include flight instruction in the light grasshopper planes, shod with seagoing pontoons. Although four seaplanes will be on hand, only two will be used regularly for flight instruction, the remaining two being designated for the hands of the maintenance crew for repair.

The base will have a 24-foot boat on hand to serve as a crash boat in case some pilot tips into the lake, and flyers will be equipped with "Mae Wests," the life preservers now used by Navy pilots. Establishment of the base has been in charge of Maj. M. J. Fortner, department of air training engineering officer. Instructors for the pilot training course will include Lt. John F. Denhart, in charge, Lt. Edwin F. Netzer and Lt. Alwin R. Hackbarth. Staff Sgt. David G. Cristman will be crew chief with Pvt. Elmer Smith as assistant.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts—Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal, Under Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard and Mr. Charles F. Detmar, Jr., and Mr. Charles Thomas, Special Assistants to the Secretary of the Navy, were among those who attended the opening session of the three-day Conference of Supervisory Cost Inspectors 25 July in the Bureau.

The subject of the Conference was "Contract Terminations," and the extreme importance of the work of Cost Inspection Officers was stressed.

Among those who addressed the Conference were: Mr. Forrestal; Mr. H. Struve Hensel, Chief of the Procurement Legal Division, EXOS; Rear Adml. W. B. Young, (SC) USN; Rear Adml. N. A. Buck (SC), USN, Director of the Material Redistribution and Disposal Administration at New York; Capt. Lewis L. Strauss, USNR, Assistant Chief of Procurement and Material for Industrial Readjustment; Capt. H. D. Nuber (SC, USN, Officer-in-Charge, Purchase Division of the Bureau; Comdr. J. S. Seidman (SC), USNR; Comdr. J. H. Stewart (SC), USNR; Comdr. K. J. Varnedoe (SC), USNR; Comdr. H. R. Gary, USNR, BuShips; Lt. Comdr. C. W. Funk, USNR, EXOS; Lt. Comdr. S. Hatch, USNR, EXOS; Lt. Comdr. C. W. Nolte (SC), USNR; Lt. Comdr. L. Mills, USNR, EXOS; Lt. Comdr. E. P. McGuire, USNR, EXOS; Lt. Comdr. D. B. Caton (SC), USNR; Lt. Comdr. R. A. Phillips (SC), USNR, and Lt. (jg) W. Rankin (SC), USNR.

Accompanied by their technical assistants, the following Supervisory Cost Inspectors attended the Conference: Capt. W. G. Neill (SC), USN, 1ND; Capt. H. C. Miller (SC), USN, 4ND; Capt. D. B. Wainwright, Jr. (SC), USN (Ret.) 5ND; Capt. H. F. Gallagher (SC), USN (Ret.) 12ND; Comdr. L. C. Pettell (SC), USNR, 3ND; Comdr. P. Johnson (SC), USNR, 7ND; Comdr. E. L. Johnson (SC) USNR, 9ND; Comdr. W. S. Cooper (SC) USN (Ret.) 11ND; Comdr. D. M. MacArthur (SC) USNR, 4ND, and Lt. Comdr. R. W. Ring (SC) USNR, 6ND. The 13th Naval District was represented by Lt. G. S. Frey (SC), USN, and Lt. E. S. Harrington (SC) USNR, Assistants to the Supervisory Cost Inspector.

The Chief of the Bureau, Rear Adml. William Brent Young (SC) USN, and Capt.

Frank B. Delahanty (SC) USN, recently have been awarded the Legion of Merit. Offices for the Bureau's Inventory Coordinating Group were opened 1 August, 1944, at 401 Broadway, New York City, with Capt. A. B. Clark, SC, USN, as Officer-in-Charge.

The new activity, authorized by the Chief of Naval Operations 30 May, 1944, was formally established by the Bureau 21 July 1944.

Its responsibilities are: To catalog all Navy-owned materials; to set up and maintain stock records of special materials not now adequately recorded, and to supervise the taking of physical inventories of all Navy-owned materials (except plant properties, facilities, and capital equipment).

Offices of the Inventory Coordinating Group were established in New York City because advantageous space could be secured, specially qualified personnel are more readily available and many of the Navy key east coast activities are within convenient reach. A staff of approximately 1,550 officers, enlisted Waves and civilians is contemplated.

The Ship's Store Division, established by the Bureau 1 August, has assumed functions formerly performed in other Bureau divisions. The new Division is charged with the responsibility of supervising the administration and operation of ship's stores, including all service activities a part thereof; determining the requirements of ship's store sales items and supplies; insuring that adequate stocks are available; administering the expenditure of ship's store profits, and supervising the Ship's Store Profits, Navy, General Fund, including all expenditures therefrom.

Lt. Comdr. A. F. Ryan, Jr. (SC), USN, has been designated Officer-in-Charge of the new Division. Organizational arrangements and assignment of functions within the Division have been designated to the following three Sections: Administrative, Requirements, and Operations.

In one of a series of programs designed to give the British man-in-the-street a clearer concept of wartime America, the Chief of the Bureau will be heard in a radio broadcast over the home service of the British Broadcasting Corporation this early Fall.

Titled "CINCPAC," the program presents the story of combined operations in the Pacific, with an account of some difficulties met and overcome by the United States Navy in the Pacific.

Army Signal Corps—Col. Charles N. Sawyer has been assigned as Chief, Training Division at the Holabird Signal Depot, succeeding Maj. Edmund C. Voorhees who is assigned as Chief of Personnel Division. Colonel Sawyer is a graduate of the United States Military Academy, the Command and General Staff School and the Army Industrial College.

Col. Edward L. Munson, Jr., SC, has been designated Chief, Army Pictorial Service, succeeding Col. Kirke B. Lawton who has been transferred to other duties in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer. For the past few months Colonel Munson has been serving as Acting Chief, Army Pictorial Service. Colonel Munson is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy and of the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga.

Lieut. Cols. Easterly C. Page and William Scandrett have been assigned to duty in the Plans and Operations Division, and Lt. Col. James S. Williams has been assigned to the Control Division, Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

Lt. Col. Horace G. Rice has been named commanding officer of the 803rd Signal Training Regiment at Fort Monmouth, N. J., to succeed Col. Walter C. Ellis who is receiving a new assignment at Camp Wood, one of this fort's sub-posts. Colonel Rice, who was executive officer of the regiment, will be succeeded in his former position by Maj. William R. McTernan, who was battalion commander in the 803rd.

Lt. Col. Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, former Assistant Chief of the Engineering Division, Signal Corps Ground Signal Agency at Bradley Beach, N. J., has been assigned as Officer in Charge of the Agency Field Station at Detroit, Mich.

Lt. Col. John A. Ord, former Assistant Commandant of the Southern Signal Corps School at Camp Murphy, Fla., has been designated Commandant of the School and Commanding Officer of Camp Murphy. Lt. Col. Cary S. Daugherty has been designated Assistant Commandant of the School. Col. Albert B. Cox, former Post Commander, Camp Murphy, has been assigned to duty with the Dayton Field Office of the Legal Division, Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

Bureau of Ships—A high cetane diesel fuel which gives promise of having revolutionary effects is now undergoing extensive tests at one of the Bureau of Ships laboratories, Rear Adml. Edward L. Cochrane, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, announced.

The tests are being conducted to determine the value of the fuel for combat service both for present and possibly new design Navy engines. The immediate use of the new fuel lies in improving the quality of low cetane fuels and augmenting the present supply of fuel for the many diesel ships in the Fleet. Its future possibilities appear to be very promising since it may make 100 cetane fuel practicable where 50 cetane is now the average for high quality diesel fuel.

The new high cetane fuel is produced from a fluid obtained by synthesizing natural gas. The quantity of fuel which can be obtained from this source represents only a small fraction of the total fuel production now obtained from natural petroleum. Used as a blend, however, it can have important effects in improving the quality of the present low cetane petroleum fuel and increasing the over-all volume of diesel fuel available for the Fleet.

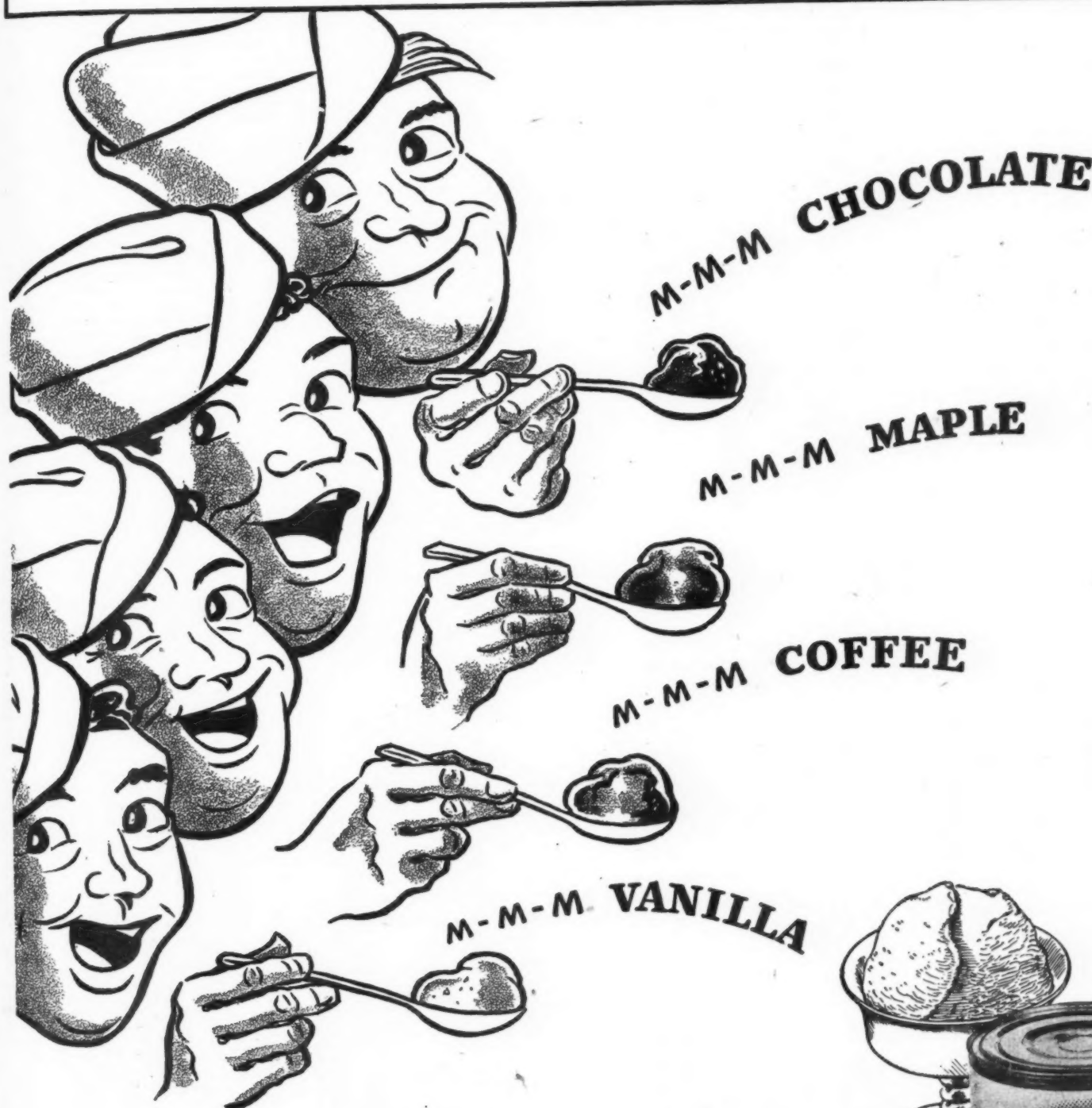
A cheap source of the basic high cetane fluid is natural gas now vented into the air or wasted in uneconomical uses. The process by which the fuel is produced requires a minimum of critical alloy steel and will employ catalytic technology developed by the synthetic rubber and aviation gasoline programs. The work, being carried on under the direction of the Research and Standards Branch of the Bureau of Ships, indicates that this process will make a considerable quantity of a valuable war fuel available to aid in relieving the critical shortage of petroleum products.

PT-boats are now being repaired, overhauled and put back on the job within one month or less—11 months sooner than was possible heretofore. Due to difficulties in transportation and other complications, it required about a year before an engine could be shipped back to the United States, reconditioned and the boat put back into commission.

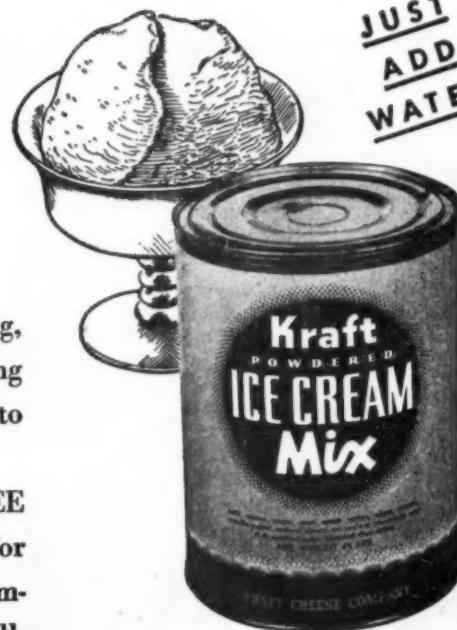
When the PTs were first sent out on war duty, the only battle replacements available were those few which they could carry aboard. When an engine broke down or when it needed an overhaul, it had to be shipped back to the United States. But now, bases have been set up in strategic areas, each with its own skilled mechanics and equipment to do the work.

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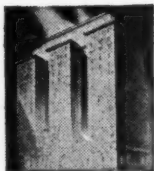
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Thomas H. Evans, Gen. Mgr.

Invasion Supply System

(Continued from First Page)

well remembers. But the Channel's heavy tides enabled us to accomplish that neatly — once the fierce operations of the landing itself were completed and the enemy pushed so far back that the beaches were free from observed artillery fire. Under this technique the big landing ships (fruit of our greatly expedited 1943 shipyard program for this remarkable type of vessel) came in at high tide and ran at good speed straight into designated spots on the beach and held there firmly with bows in. The ebbing tide left their noses high and dry on the sand, so that motor trucks, tanks, primemovers with huge guns trailing, rolled ashore without difficulty: the next flood tide refloated the ships easily, all being now free of cargo, and back to Britain they went for reloading, while up to the in-shore dumps rolled their cargoes. This means that each ship had its turn-around in twelve hours, (much better than an old time cargo vessel at the most efficient pier) the beach was methodically cleared, and goods were immediately dispersed far in the interior.

This is a good weather program of course. A quartering wind of any strength is bound to cause the vessels to broach, and a full gale onshore combined with the fortnightly spring tide can do in one night more harm than enemy long range guns actually do in three weeks; we had a reminder of this same devilish trick which the weatherman played on us below Salerno last September. But the navy and beach commander never expect things to go perfectly. Even this mishap was overcome and the convoy which I have best reason to remember came up to the beach with a perfection of timing and an economy of beach space which made one think of a field of trotting horses coming down the track for an even start. The ensuing spectacle of each ship's bows dropping to the sand, and each belching forth a torrent of guns and trucks and tanks and motorized infantry was something to stir the emotions of anyone remembering the time it took us to unload a transport twenty-six years ago.

Yet to our forces all this is now standard procedure. So is the equally dazzling

job which is done inshore, a job which unquestionably amazed our enemy and upset his plans for resistance. A veteran field commander taken outside Cherbourg said with great candor "We could have defended against you far longer than we did in the peninsula, save for one thing—your transport. We could not cope with such mobility." This was indeed a dazzling thing, such as never was seen in Africa nor Sicily nor Italy while the Luftwaffe was operating at even fair efficiency. That of course is the explanation of much of our great success in supplies—handling in the whole Normandy campaign — we have generally been free from enemy aerial bombing and even from enemy air observation which permits effective artillery fire upon highways actually within range of their guns.

The stupendous and really incalculable advantage which this was given to General Bradley's troops must be borne in mind always. Such feats as have been performed would have been out of the question with the Luftwaffe operating as it did only a few months back. This applies to combat operations and to supplies work alike, indeed to enemy morale ("Wo ist die Luftwaffe?" almost brings tears of shame and dismay to a prisoner's eyes) and any appraisal of our successes must fairly start with a recognition of the Allied air forces' feat of driving the Luftwaffe fairly out of the air before this great western invasion began. How else could one see the spectacle which has been seen all through this campaign, of long columns of our trucks thundering along the highway only a few miles from the smoke of battle, over roads and often bridges never touched by enemy bombs, with never an interruption or dispersal due to enemy attacks (such as we always faced in Italy) or even rushes for cover to foil enemy aerial observers?

Our first rush had driven the enemy out of reach of the beaches by observed fire, our dump operations were thereafter conducted practically without enemy interference, our distribution to divisions and thence to battalions was incredibly free from interruption, and thickness of Normandy trees and low altitude of enemy held hills blocked even his chance at normal observation. These were our advantages. And how tremendously they were exploited. Traffic which normally would crawl zoomed along at twenty miles an hour. Trucks which normally would be halted far in the rear came up to battalion echelons. Instead of a single road requiring constant rebuilding by engineers one would find two good roads needing almost no maintenance attention. Such widening as was urgently required had material painfully near at hand—the rubble of countless stone buildings which had been battered into ruin by bombs or shells; it had to be removed anyway, and it fitted handsomely at roadsides where our mighty trucks needed more width for passing. Engineers continue to build emergency crossings under fire and to do it with splendid gallantry and speed, but their more or less permanent bridge building back of the forward area has been no great task upon the corps. It has been admirably done, but under the advantageous conditions referred to. So has the work on the railroads, and that on the port itself. When altered battle conditions permit a relaxing of censorship with regard to port and rail development, a most impressive article can be written upon that vital aspect of our supplies work in Normandy.

For the present, discussion is limited, naturally enough. But the enemy knows quite well as we do (as that Cherbourg prisoner said ruefully) how admirably the Allies have utilized the great advantage which the Luftwaffe's suppression laid in their laps—to a degree which very few of our most glowing optimists had dared believe would be possible. We were most admirably prepared either to seize that opportunity or to battle with the lack of it, had fate so directed, and that must not be lost sight of. It was not luck at all, but most intelligence management exerted over a long period of time which began long before our Army chiefs could have known that the Luftwaffe would fail at just this time. "The lucky man gets the breaks because he is smart enough to be ready for them."

(Continued on Next Page)

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Invasion Supply System

(Continued from Preceding Page)

If we had luck, we deserved it, and hav-
ing encountered it in this respect (we cer-
tainly did not in respect to weather
which very nearly broke our backs) our
invasion command exploited it most ad-
mirably. We had trucks of every char-
acter, for pavements and dirt and sand
and mud and water. We had them of
every size, for use in every known sit-
uation. We had supplies in ample quan-
tity and variety, so that we could lose
many shiploads without disaster over-
taking the men ashore. We had men
trained in every technique to meet any
condition. Did not such forehandedness
deserve reward? And when we encoun-
tered good luck rather than bad, was not
our command in perfect position to push
it to the limit? And did it not do so?

Our Cherbourg peninsula campaign was
swiftly accomplished, and as this is writ-
ten, our drive through Normandy is now
under way again. We are rapidly increas-
ing our bridgehead area which is just as
well, for it was threatening to burst at
the seams, and such large forces as the
Allies will be deploying here need ample
space for maneuver and for dispersal of
supplies. Supplies and transport are al-
ways a prime consideration of the field
commander and the larger the operation
the greater the problems they present.
The strip in Normandy which we
have liberated is a very small part of
western Europe, and the job which is
done is very small in comparison with
what we have yet to do. One can say
only that General Eisenhower and all
under him have made a most admirable
start.

U. S. Coast Guard

(Continued from Page 1467)

Stop Advancements

According to a Coast Guard announce-
ment this week, no further advancements
will be made of male personnel attached
to shore activities to coxswain, carpen-

Legal Assistance Officers

Coast Guard legal assistance officers
have been informed by headquarters that
ters mate third class or motor machin-
ists mate third class.

their monthly report is no longer required.
Semi-annual reports are to be forwarded
on 1 January and 30 June each year by
each legal assistance officer direct to the
Judge Advocate General of the Navy.
Commanding officers have been instructed
to keep headquarters advised of all
changes of the status of legal assistance
officers so that legal pamphlets, instruc-
tions, and other material can be promptly
mailed direct to each officer.

Start Inspector Class

The Coast Guard has requested appli-
cants for a five weeks course of Ships
Sanitation Inspectors to be held at New
York. Reserve officers not above the rank
of Lieutenant (jg) are eligible. This
course includes duty subsequent to train-
ing as a sanitary inspector of merchant

vessels. The first class will convene 14
August. Applications for the first class
must not have reached Coast Guard
Headquarters later than 4 August. It is
believed, however, that a second class will
follow at an early date.

CG Promotions

The Coast Guard announced this week
the following temporary promotions of
Regular, Reserve and Womens Reserve
Coast Guard members as follows:

Lt. Comdr. to Comdr.

James S. Hunt James H. Kimberly
Jonah Jones, jr. G. W. Stedman, jr.

Lt. to Lt. Comdr.

Joseph R. Austin Robert J. Keefe
Lynden Bowring Bernard S. Leobig
Morey Brady Daniel D. Murphy
Michael J. Bruce W. W. Osteen (ret'd)
Lewis E. Buell Hazel Reavis

Army and Navy Journal

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August 5, 1944

Dion P. Burke
Walton Butterfield
Conrad S. Carlson
Thomas B. Dawson
Francis M. Daniel
John J. Dixon
Wilber S. Doe
William R. Echols
Leland E. Field
John A. Flynn
Harold E. Harding

Charles V. Rudolph
James S. Schryver
Charles T. Scott
Glenn J. Shannon
Howard M. Sias
Raymond K. Smith
Clayton E. Snyder
Abraham L. Spitzer
Lennie Thompson
David B. Trotter
M. Van Winkle

Lt. (jg) to Lt.

Robert M. Becker
T. E. Cooney, jr.
Vincent Dipalma
Ward A. Dorrance
James E. Hicks
Lowell E. Joslin
Louis E. LaPlace
Walter D. Newsom
Jeremiah Vaillant
John W. Wilcox



The Fresher...
the Better!

★
Buy more
War Bonds
★



THE GIANT OF
AIR POWER

Wright engines, the compact power-
giants of transportation, speed the
heaviest flying cargoes of the Air Age.



Cyclones and Whirlwinds Light Con-
WRIGHT
WRIGHT POWERS THE TONNAGE OF THE AIR

Apple "Honey" Helps Keep Old Golds Fresh!

• You want fine tobacco, of course. But you
want it fresh! A mist of Apple "Honey," the
nectar of luscious apples is sprayed on Old
Gold's fine tobaccos to help hold in the natural
freshness.

"Something new has been added" to these
tobaccos. It's Latakia, a costly imported leaf
that gives richer flavor. Try Old Golds and see
why they have won a million new friends.

LISTEN TO: Allan Jones Wednesday Evenings
—CBS... THE OLD GOLD RADIO PROGRAM
Sunday Evenings—NBC.



SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

THE Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Forrestal have leased for the season a studio place in Newport, where they will spend week-ends when occasion allows. Mrs. Forrestal is attending the Music Festival at Lenox, Mass., this week-end. Tuesday evening she entertained at their home in Georgetown for the staff officers of the Women's Naval Reserve Corps at a buffet dinner in the garden. Waves, Marines and Coast Guard Reserves with their escorts were the guests, some hundred and six in all who enjoyed the informal party which was enlivened with impromptu music.

Mrs. Henry B. Holmes, wife of Brig. Gen. Holmes was hostess at a small, informal dinner followed by bridge the other evening, in compliment to Mrs. William E. Shedd, Jr., wife of Maj. Gen. Shedd, who has been sojourning in Washington before leaving for a month in Florida.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. R. H. Van Voekenburgh are visiting their son and his family at Carmel, Calif., for a short time. Capt. and Mrs. Wm. S. West and baby son are also in Carmel. Mrs. West is the former Jeannette Van Voekenburgh.

Col. and Mrs. Clarence R. Peck and the Misses Jill and Bobbe Peck have returned to Washington after spending two weeks at Daytona Beach, Fla.

At the Army War College are Mrs. William G. Walker, formerly Miss Gloria Hysson who is visiting Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Clyde H. Hysson, and Mrs. James H. Walker, who is with her parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James G. Christiansen. They married brothers. Mrs. William Walker's husband is attending the Army Air Forces Staff School at Atlantic City.

Mrs. James Walker was with her husband at Dyersburg, Tenn., where he was stationed at the Army Air Base, but as he has now gone overseas, she plans to stay in Washington with her parents until his return. Her brother, first classman James H. Christiansen at West Point, came home this week on a ten day furlough.

Miss Jeanne King, daughter of Brig. Gen. George L. King, has gone to East Hampton, L. I., to visit Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W. Pitman.

Mrs. John H. Grace, wife of Comdr. Grace, USNR, and daughter, Katherine are to spend this month at Sherwood Forest. In the autumn Miss Grace will return to Vassar College where she is a junior.

Bachrach is an
authority on
portraits of men
in uniform



Bachrach

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Special Room Rates for All Members of the Armed Forces in Active Service
WILLIAM H. RORKE, Gen. Mgr. 111 E. 42nd St., New York
4 Blocks North of Grand Central Terminal

Mrs. A. R. Bradfield, wife of Lt. Col. Bradfield who is stationed at Fort Leavenworth, with her sister, Miss Marjorie Goodwin, daughter of Col. S. R. Goodwin, accompanied by Mrs. John Edwards, wife of Lt. Col. Edwards, AAF, has gone to Virginia Beach for a stay of three weeks. They are at the Courtney Terrace Hotel.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Oliver Patton Echols have given up their home, Briarcliffe in Watson St., in Washington and taken an apartment at the Westchester.

Capt. Edward Macauley, USN, and Mrs. Macauley are moving from Georgetown to 2339 Massachusetts Ave., in Washington.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Louis Mackall are also returning to the city from Arlington, Va., and are at 2115 P St.

Lt. Jack E. Russell, AUS, attached to the State Dept., and recently returned from a mission in South America is spending a few days leave with his wife and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Russell at their home near Leesburg, Va.

Col. and Mrs. L. K. Christie have gone to New York for a brief visit.

Col. and Mrs. Elliott Van Devanter and Mrs. Lawrence Brockett of Alexandria are among the guests at a supper party given the other evening by Mr. Edward Van Devanter at his home in Alexandria.

Lt. Robert Gifford Metters (Ch. C.), USN, has returned from sea duty and been transferred to New York, where he has been joined by Mrs. Metters, the former Ruth Tuckerman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tuckerman of Washington. They are living at 450 123rd St.

Col. and Mrs. Henry T. Bodman, Maj. and Mrs. Logan Merrill and Capt. and Mrs. R. W. Schumann are among the Service folk who are sojourning at Virginia Hot Springs.

Weddings and Engagements

MISS Jane Austin Badger, daughter of Admiral Oscar G. Badger, USN, and Mrs. Badger, became the bride of Lt. Frederick John Leary, USNR, last Saturday evening at St. Matthews Cathedral in Washington, D. C.

Admiral Badger being stationed in the South Pacific, the bride was given in marriage by her brother-in-law, Lt. John Power Schroeder. She wore a charming gown of white net, a hoopskirt model with shirred bodice and sweetheart neck, with a full train, the whole enveloped in a full length veil of Belgian lace. She carried a prayer book adorned with orchids and stephanotis.

Mrs. Richard T. West was matron of honor. Misses Marion Elizabeth Bushnell and Dorothy Leary and bride's maids. Lt. Leary had as his best man his father, Mr. Frederick J. Leary and the ushers were Lt. Comdr. G. Reynolds, Lt. Richard Herold, Corpl. Robert Leary and Messrs. John Maxwell, Tefft Barker and Frank Powers.

A reception followed at the Sulgrave Club.

Among the forebears of the bride was Commodore Perry who opened the doors of the Orient to the nations. Admiral Badger, her father, is the son of the late Admiral Charles J. Badger and of the fourth generation in the Navy.

At the Davis-Monthan field Chapel at Tucson, Ariz., Miss Norman Alice Shotwell, daughter of Col. and Mrs. P. B. Shotwell was married to Lt. James Normington II, Tuesday, 18 July, with Chaplain Albert Schiff performing the ceremony.

The bride was attended by a class mate and sorority sister, Miss Marjorie Wheatley, and the best man was Lt. Peter Wilharm, navigator of Lt. Normington's B-24 Crew.

Lt. Normington is the son of Mr. R. J. Normington and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Normington of Stevens Point,



MRS. JOHN W. FORDYCE

who before her marriage to Lieutenant Fordyce, USA, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Chester Fordyce, was Miss Kathryn Scovel of West Newton, Mass., and Laconia, N. H.

Wis. His grandfather attended the wedding.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, Col. Shotwell who is ROTC commandant at the University of Arizona, and she wore a gown of embossed white marquisette with long train to the end of which fell her veil held by a coronet of seed pearls and orange blossoms. For "the something old" she carried a handkerchief made by her father's grandmother fifty years ago. She also carried a bouquet of orchids and bouvardia centered with white roses, the sorority flower of Kappa Delta, of which she is a member.

Mrs. Martha Powell and Miss Edwina Rickel accompanied by Mr. Harry P. Rickel gave the programme of nuptial music. Ushers were from the bride groom's crews.

A reception followed at the Officers' Club with about a hundred guests, and the bride cut her cake with the cavalry saber of Col. Arthur W. Holderness, her father's being stored at his previous station.

Besides being a sophomore last year at the University of Arizona, the bride studied at schools in Buenos Aires. She is a member of the musical sorority, Sigma Iota.

The bride-groom attended the University of Wisconsin and received his wings at Columbus, Miss.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Lippitt Wattles announce the marriage of their daughter Anne Ashford to Lt. Clive Arnold Strangman, USN, Friday, 7 July at Bruton Parish Church, Williamsburg, Va.

Mrs. Wattles, the bride's mother, who is a niece of Mrs. Thomas Ferguson of Washington, has been visiting in the Capital and has now gone to be with friends at Newport, R. I.

Wednesday afternoon, 26 July Miss Mary Norton Fenn, daughter of Mrs. George H. Bowdye, wife of Captain G. H. Bowdye, USN-ret., and of Capt. Herbert Fenn, USN, of Washington, was married to Lt. (jg) John G. Hepler, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hepler of Smithton, Pa. The ceremony took place in Trinity Church, Newport with the rector, the Rev. Dr. Lauriston L. Scaife officiating. There were no attendants and the wedding was witnessed only by the immediate families. Lt. and Mrs. Hepler will make their home in New London where he is stationed. The bride was graduated from Marot Junior College in 1938 and attended the Nursery Training School, Boston. Lieutenant Hepler was graduated from Muskingum College, New Concord, O., before entering the navy.

Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Exton of Georgetown, D. C., announce the engagement of their daughter Jacqueline to Lt. Bradford Whitney, Jr., USNR.

Miss Exton attended Knox School at Cooperstown, N. Y., and the New York School of Design. She has been with the American Red Cross in North Africa for over a year and is now in Italy.

Lieut. Whitney is the son of Mr. and the late Mrs. Bradford Whitney of Upland, California. He was educated in Rolle, Switzerland; Williams College, where he was a member of Delta Psi Fraternity; and is a graduate of the University Department of Drama at Yale. He served for a year in the south Pacific and is now in French North Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Antos, of Bayport, Long Island, New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Grace Marie, to Midshipman G. Douglas Hudson, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hudson of Akron, Ohio and Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Miss Antos is a graduate of Bayport High School and the Packard School in New York. Midshipman Hudson attended Defiance College and Oberlin College. He is at present stationed at Columbia University where he will receive his commission on 10 August.

The wedding will take place in the near future.

Col. and Mrs. O. A. Dickinson, of Southern Pines, N. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Jeanne Lee, to Maj. R. F. Hoke Pollock of Kinston, N. C. Miss Dickinson is the granddaughter of the late Col. and Mrs. William Langdon Buck, USA. She attended Peace Junior College in Raleigh, N. C., and Centre College, Danville, Ky.

Major Pollock is the son of Mrs. Frances Hoke Pollock of Kinston, N. C. He attended the University of North Carolina, receiving his law degree from Wake Forest. Prior to entering upon active duty in the army in 1940, Major Pollock was a practicing attorney in Kinston. He served with the 113th Field Artillery and as Assistant Executive to the Judge Advocate General. He is now Staff Judge Advocate, 13th Air Borne Division, at Camp Mackall, N. C. He is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.

Miss Patricia Jean Percival, daughter of Shirley A. Percival and Lieut. Porter P. Wiggins, Jr., son of Col. and Mrs. Porter P. Wiggins, USA, were married recently in the chapel of First Methodist church, Des Moines, Iowa. The Rev. Clifford C. Bacon performed the ceremony.

The bride's gown was of white marquisette, fashioned with a long full skirt and short train. Her fingertip length veil was of white net.

She carried a shower bouquet of a white

(Continued on Next Page)

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Posts and Stations

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH

17 July 1944

This Post has been enjoying an unusually cool summer season, hence social activities have been enjoyed much as usual. The last of June, Col. and Mrs. John H. Wilson entertained thirty of their friends at dinner at the Officers' Mess preceded by cocktails at their quarters.

The Officers' Mess was the scene recently of a beautiful luncheon given by Mrs. A. P. Elison. Covers were laid for thirty-two guests.

Col. and Mrs. Samuel White were picnic hosts at the Red Butte picnic ground, the thirtieth of June. More than a hundred guests enjoyed their hospitality.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. David McCoach, jr., entertained forty friends at a picnic at Red Butte Canyon the 2nd of July, in honor of their house guests, Judge and Mrs. Charles Newell Carns from Los Angeles, Calif.

Judge and Mrs. Charles Newell Carns were honor guests at a supper party given the third of July, by Col. and Mrs. Beverly C. Snow.

In the interest of the Fifth War Loan Drive, the all-military show, "Pass in Review," played July sixth at the General Connor Bowl. Col. H. P. Kayser produced the revue which featured an all-military cast, all of whom were stars in the entertainment world prior to entering the Army.

Mrs. Wood, wife of Maj. G. W. Wood, was hostess to thirty friends at a bridge luncheon, July fifth, at the Officers' Mess.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Canyon A. Joyce spent a few days at the Utah Hotel, Salt Lake City, the week of July ninth. General Joyce was formerly in command of the Ninth Service Command.

Col. Jefferson J. Graves visited Fort Douglas last week. Recently a member of the Ninth Service Command, he is now stationed in Washington, D. C.

Col. and Mrs. Charles K. Wing have had their son, Pfc. Charles K. Wing, with them for a few days.

NORFOLK, VA.

3 August 1944

Miss Catharine Custis West, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Dandridge West, whose marriage to Ensign Clement Budd Hoskins, USNR, will be an important social event of this month, is being entertained at a number of charming pre-nuptial parties: Miss Rebecca Irwin Harris was hostess on Saturday at a luncheon given at the Norfolk Yacht and Country Club in honor of the bride-elect. Covers were laid for sixteen.

Of outstanding interest on account of the distinguished families of both contracting parties, is the recently announced engagement of Miss Elizabeth Phelps Barnum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phelps Barnum of Appleyard Greenwich, Conn., to Lt. Josiah Wilson Bill, USMC, son of Mrs. Katherine B. W. Bill of Chillicothe, Ohio.

Miss Barnum who is a graduate of West-Over School and the RCA Institute of New York and is now a licensed radio operator with the American Airlines, was presented to society in 1941.

Lieut. Bill who is now on leave from the Pacific, attended Kenyon College and the University of California, before entering the Marine Corps in 1941.

A second interesting engagement just an-

nounced is that of Miss Nonie Wilkinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Gabit Wilkin-son of Norfolk, to William Charles Turville USNR of Philadelphia, son of Capt. William Henry Hart Turville (MC) USN and Mrs. Turville of Boston.

The wedding is scheduled for early autumn. Lieut. and Mrs. George Hiram Thomas announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice Betty Thomas, to Edward Ross Mateer, jr., USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ross Mateer of Calexico, California. Miss Thomas and her mother will leave soon for California where the wedding will take place in San Diego.

Col. Walter B. Martin, USN arrived Monday from San Antonio, Texas, to spend a short time with his family on Studeley avenue, Edgewater.

Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Thompson have returned to their home in the Navy Yard after spending a week in Irvington.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Alfred Rawls Guthrie left Monday to spend some time in San Francisco, Calif.

The Locators

(Army—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

THE current influx of names and addresses for our files indicates the important part The Locators' work is to play in the ensuing months of hasty moves and reassignments. Each day brings inquiries for information which only we are able to furnish, and it is with definite satisfaction that this organization contemplates its growth from a sincere but small group of workers, to what now has become a wide network of enthusiastic women who hope by their co-operation to make someone else's problems a little lighter.

The locators would appreciate any help you can give in locating the following officers' wives:

Mrs. E. E. Ailing (Col. MC); Mrs. Frank J. Atwood (Jean) (Col. Ord.); Mrs. Martin D. Barndollar, jr. (Esther) (Col. Inf.); Mrs. David Brown (Polly) (Col. SC); Mrs. Harold MacV. Brown (Maj. Inf.); Mrs. A. R. Charrington (Frances) (Maj.); Mrs. Robert P. Clay (Mary Martha) (Col. FA); Mrs. Charles W. Cowles (Maj. FA); Mrs. C. H. Dunning (Jean) (Major); Mrs. John A. Elmore (Muriel) (Col.); Mrs. Richard E. Gaspard (Elizabeth) (Lt. AC); Mrs. George W. Griner (Brig. Gen.); Mrs. Joseph B. Hafer (Rose) (Col.); Mrs. Raymond D. Millener (Linda) (Col.); Mrs. L. Oliver (Orabella) (Col.); Mrs. Russell A. Ramsey; Mrs. Harold C. Raymond (Athlene) (Col. FA); Mrs. Tryon Mason Shepherd (Col. Inf.); Mrs. Joseph L. Tupper (Tess) (Col. Inf.); Mrs. William S. Whitfield (Capt. Inf.); Mrs. Roger K. Williams (Jeanne) (Lt. AC).

The Searchlight

(Navy—Address: The Searchlight, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.)

DELAYS are occurring in the receipt of mail by the Searchlight address file because letters furnishing addresses for names published on our wanted lists are being sent to the publication which printed the list, rather than direct to The Searchlight, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

We are asking addresses for the following:

Arnold, Mrs. Marshall Britt, wife Capt. '15.
Baker, Mrs. Guy Scott, wife Capt.
Baker, Mrs. John L. wife Lt. C. USNR.
Caioun, Mrs. Wm. Lowndes, wife V. Ad '06.
Cott, Mrs. Stockton B. wife Lt. C. USNR.
Cook, Mrs. R. M. wife 1st Lt. USMCR.
Copeman, Mrs. Thos. H. wife Lt. C. '31.
Ervin, Mrs. Wm. L. wife Capt.
Evans, Mrs. Joseph S. wife Capt.
Ford, Mrs. Francis D. A. wife Comdr. '26.
Gray, Mrs. John, wife Chaplain.
Harenburger, Mrs. C. H. wife Lt.
Heneberger, Mrs. Harry wife Comdr. '26.
Hoffman, Mrs. Harry, wife Capt.
Jackson, Mrs. C. B. wife Comdr.
Johnson, Mrs. Frank L. wife Comdr. '30.
Knight, Mrs. Page wife Lt.
Lee, Mrs. Chas. L. wife Lt. C.
Lupinski, Mrs. H. H. wife Comdr. USNR.
Lytte, Mrs. George H. wife Capt.
McCann, Mrs. W. J. wife 1st Lt. USMCR.
O'Leary, Mrs. V. M. wife Capt. '20.
Perry, Mrs. Wadell H. wife Capt.
Pugh, Mrs. H. Lamont, wife Capt. (MC).
Quirk, Mrs. P. D. wife Comdr. '32.
Kenn, Mrs. Joseph B. wife Capt. '23.
Smart, Mrs. P. A. wife Chaplain.
Small, Mrs. Earnest G. wife Capt. a
Smith, Mrs. Robert H. wife Comdr.
Sperry, Mrs. E. R. wife Comdr.
Thomas, Mrs. Wm. E. wife Major, USMC.
Clifton, Mrs. A. Lee, wife Capt.

A soldier's best friend is his rifle—if he has treated it like a friend and kept it oiled, cleaned and free from damage.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

orchids and stephanotis topping a white prayer book.

Miss Helen Ann Hubbell was maid of honor and Misses Mary Grace Chamberlin and Jane Van Auker were bridesmaids.

Mr. Alfred Robinson of Kansas City, Mo., was best man. Ushers were Wright C. Percival, brother of the bride, and Cadet James Hubbell, jr.

A reception followed the ceremony at the Percival home.

Lt. and Mrs. Wiggins are stationed at Ft. Benning, Ga., where Lt. Wiggins is assigned to the Inf. School.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Spelman of Fairfield, Ct., and Pinehurst, N. C., have made known the engagement of their daughter, Mary Mather, to Lieut. Gall Cornwall Smith, USMCR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cornwall Smith of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles U. Powell of Flushing, L. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Louise Underhill, to Lieut. John F. Burke, Army Air Forces, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael F. Burke of Bayside.

The engagement of Miss Sally Osburne Hammond to Lieut. Ashley Gordon Trope, Army Air Forces, son of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice F. Trope of New York has been announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hammond of Watch Hill, R. I., and Winter Park, Fla.

Capt. John Kelvey Richards, USN, and Mrs. Richards of 88 Morningside Drive and Northport, L. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Barbara, to Capt. Thomas L. Randall, USMC, son of Col. David M. Randall, USMC, and Mrs. Randall of San Francisco.

Miss Richards, whose father is the commanding officer of the Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School at Columbia University, attended Barnard College. She is a granddaughter of the late John Kelvey Richards of Cincinnati, who was Solicitor General of the United States from 1897 to 1903, during the administrations

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of Presidents McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, and a judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The bride-elect is also a granddaughter of Rear Admiral Charles Willson Dyson, USN, who, before his death in 1930, was designer of the machinery plans for every American war vessel then in service.

Captain Randall was graduated from the United States Naval Academy and recently returned after active duty in the South Pacific.

USNA '01 Class Notes

An informal reunion of the Annapolis class of 1901 was held 31 Aug., in Washington. One of the score in attendance was the commander in chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. Ernest J. King.

Rear Adm. J. A. Furer, who was graduated first in his class and now is coordinator of research for the Navy, recalled that the 1901 middies were the last class to make a training cruise in the old sailing ship Monongahela. Others present included:

Vice Adm. Adolphus Andrews, Vice Adm. A. P. Fairfield, Rear Adm. I. E. Bass, Rear Adm. C. W. Fisher, Commodore T. R. Kurtz, Capt. John P. Jackson, Capt. L. B. McBride, Capt. H. C. Richardson, Capt. M. G. Cook, Capt. W. W. Galbraith, Capt. E. C. Hamner, jr., Capt. H. E. Cook, Capt. W. R. Bowne, Comdr. E. A. Brooks, Maj. H. E. Colvocoresses, USMC, and Mr. Roger Williams.

Premature Voting

Charges that Federal war ballots have been illegally voted in several states do not involve any Army personnel, the War Department announced 28 July. The Department said:

"Under the soldier voting law, the Federal ballot cannot be legally voted until after 1 October, and therefore, the prematurely voted Federal ballots are invalid."

"Federal ballots have been received prematurely by voting officials in California, Iowa, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania. Careful investigation has revealed that none of those ballots was executed by Army personnel, and that the War Department was in no respect responsible for their having been voted."



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that the
William Penn
has arrived"



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Awards and Decorations

Medal of Honor

*1st Lt. Robert M. Hanson, USMC—Shot down 25 planes in Pacific.

Distinguished Service Cross

Col. K. L. Polifka, USA—Over Italian battle front.

Col. R. P. Reeder, Inf.—outstanding leadership in France

Sgt. B. L. Guffey, Inf.—Lead his squad although wounded four times.

2nd Lt. D. O. Gorgol, Inf.—Italy.

Sgt. John A. Rich, Inf.—Italy.

Sgt. R. W. Swisher, Inf.—Italy.

Capt. R. M. Strong, Inf.—Italy.

S.Sgt. W. F. Parrott, Inf.—Italy.

Capt. B. J. Butler, Inf.—Italy.

2nd Lt. O. F. Morris, Inf.—Italy.

*Pfc. W. N. Rowlinson, Inf.—New Georgia Solomon Islands.

Pfc. William Page, Inf.—Italy.

Distinguished Service Medal

Brig. Gen. A. F. Howard, USMC—Island Comdr. at Guadalcanal and later at New Georgia, Solomon Islands.

Legion of Merit

Fourteen soldiers who volunteered to submit to experiments which greatly increased the knowledge of sandfly fever were awarded the Legion of Merit, as follows:

Cpl. G. Q. Bolton, T5 Abraham Bernard, Pvt. H. D. Berry, Cpl. A. P. Dempsey, Pvt. L. R. Dickey, Pvt. J. P. England, Pvt. J. W. Herbster, Cpl. R. K. Prince, T5 L. E. Rechten, Pfc. J. L. Rogoz, Cpl. R. E. Rosenberg, Pfc. Samuel Rosenberg, Pfc. J. L. Salvatore, and S.Sgt. A. T. Shephardson.

Col. H. D. Linscott, USMC—Comdr. Amphibious Force, South Pacific.

Col. J. A. Boyers, Inf.—CO of port of embarkation at large island base in Pacific.

Col. F. V. Schneider, Inf.—Co of service command at large military base in Pacific.

Silver Star

The award of the Silver Star was made for action in the Pacific to the following members of Infantry units:

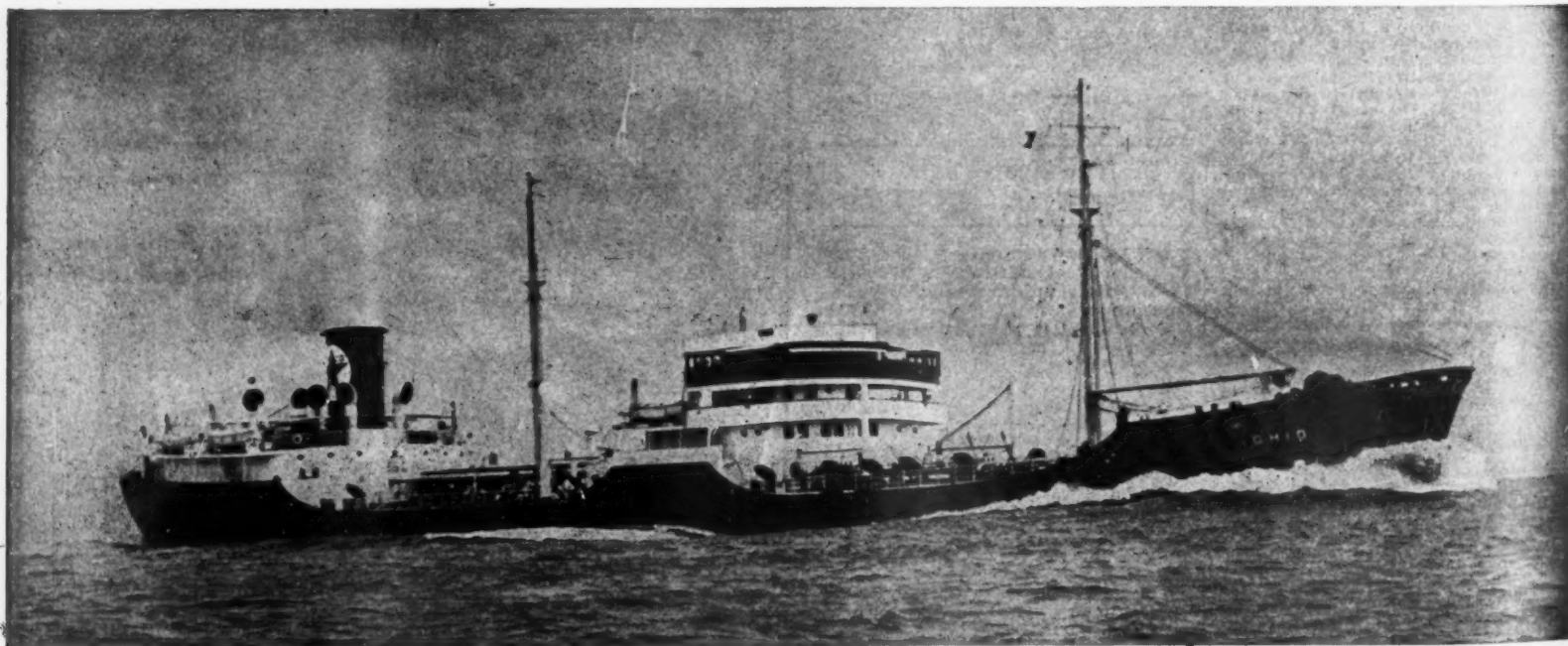
Col. J. D. Frederick, 2nd Lt. J. A. Herrington, *1st Lt. L. R. George, Maj. R. O. Lundby, 1st Lt. C. L. Fuller, Capt. R. P. Gamble, 1st Lt. T. L. Cox, Capt. A. B. Shaeffer, Maj. W. C. Fite, II, T.Sgt. A. E. Krzysek, Cpl. C. E. Kilney, Maj. W. J. Chalkley, S.Sgt. J. L. Seemann, Maj. O. L. Bowen, Jr., Sgt. K. L. Palmer, Cpl. F. K. Hinnant, Cpl. R. W. Spangler, *Pvt. D. E. Stewart, S.Sgt. O. H. Scott, Capt. P. J. Kimberling, S.Sgt. J. A. Landowski, Pfc. A. B. Carroll, Pvt. R. D. Zamora, *Pfc. Dave McGahey, Pfc. L. K. Barlick.

Silver Star was awarded to members of Infantry units for action in the Mediterranean

Area and in Italy as follows:

*Pfc. C. T. Blanchfield, T.Sgt. R. F. McDonald, *Pfc. E. E. Bumbalough, S.Sgt. C. H. Michael, *Pfc. Roscoe Marcum, *Pfc. A. A. Balardini, Pfc. L. F. Flover, *Pfc. G. F. Schafer, Jr., *Pfc. A. J. Was, *Pfc. Edward Kuskowski, *Pfc. S. J. Lupe, Pfc. S. R. Wilcox, Pvt. L. L. Bay, *Pfc. E. J. Buynak (MC), Capt. I. M. Scott, *Pvt. John Fittio, Pfc. R. L. Morrow, T.Sgt. J. A. Hardaway, Pvt. L. B. Elder, *Pvt. V. C. Gilliland, Sgt. E. C. Royce, Capt. R. M. Boddy, Pfc. W. N. Carmichael, Pvt. S. J. Wagner (MD), Pvt. R. W. Quinby, Pvt. R. R. Sharp, T.Sgt. S. D. Sandidge, Pvt. S. A. Weisman, 1st Lt. William Kuritzky, Pfc. J. H. Goldberg, Pvt. Michael Severinsky, 1st Lt. R. P. Peckinpah, Pfc. R. R. Hughes, Pvt. Clifford Sprague, T.Sgt. J. E. Bellish, Maj. A. R. Cheek, 2nd Lt. M. B. Etheredge, Jr., Pvt. J. E. Owens, 1st Lt. T. J. Isaac, Pvt. W. L. Blevins, *Maj. R. S. Wells, Jr., Cpl. M. C. Urishko, Pfc. M. G. Miller, Pvt. L. C. Sweetman, (MD), T.Sgt. C. R. Swanson, Cpl. Grant Bruce, T5 E. E. Stark, T4 E. F. Krise, S.Sgt. C. H. Coleman, T.Sgt. O. J. Troyer, Sgt. E. W. Walker, Sgt. Luther King, Pvt. F. J. Bell, S.Sgt. F. V. Hash, S.Sgt. O. E. Wiley, Pfc. R. R. Peterson, Lt. Col. L. C. McGarr, Pfc. R. J. Dale, 1st Lt. W. D. McIntyre, Lt. Col. E. N. Harris, Jr., Lt. Col. E. D. McCall, Capt. H. E. Lehman, 1st Lt. W. L. Dube, Jr., Lt. Col. A. H. Manhart, 2nd Lt. G. L. Grafton (OLC), Pfc. Sterling Reno, Pvt. M. H. Whittington, T.Sgt. E. B. Pierce, Sgt. C. R. Tuttle, Pvt. J. S. Boilek, 1st Sgt. G. K. Comley, Cpl. T. H. Schoon, Cpl. H. J. Morrow, Pfc. C. E. Rall, Capt. J. R. McCain, Pfc. Andrew Crapo, S.Sgt. W. E. Epperson, Pfc. Luther Dillie, S.Sgt. Harold Madsen, Capt. D. L. Beavers, (MC), Pfc. Carl E. Krenz, T.Sgt. R. L. Houghtaling, Maj. Willis T. Ellis, 1st Lt. C. R. Barnes, S.Sgt. W. A. Haug, S.Sgt. N. A. Pearl, Sgt. H. N. Golden, Sgt. J. W. McClintie, Sgt. A. L. Peebles, *Pfc. J. S. Siwicki, *Pvt. E. A. Waggoner, Sgt. M. V. Blythe, Pvt. D. M. Carlson, MD, Pfc. J. V. Jenkins, T.Sgt. M. W. Walker, Sgt. J. B. Johnson, 1st Sgt. R. J. Santerli, S.Sgt. Walter Neuberger, S.Sgt. W. O. Slimmons, 2nd Lt. J. D. Lamb, *Pvt. E. J. Budnick, 2nd Lt. J. W. Baum, T.Sgt. D. H. Schneider, Pvt. J. R. Rogers, Pfc. H. D. Ladd, Pfc. W. H. Norman, 1st Lt. D. L. Waugh, Lt. Col. F. L. Walker, *S.Sgt. R. E. Kennedy, *2nd Lt. J. J. Kline, Pfc. J. M. Nest, *Pvt. H. S. Jacob, T.Sgt. Bob Simpkins, *Sgt. N. E. Calabrese, Cpl. E. P. Perrone, Pfc. B. A. Parker, Pvt. F. H. Ridgley, *Sgt. E. G. Jones, Lt. Col. H. H. Carden, and *Pfc. A. B. Carroll.

(Please turn to Page 1490)



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Born

ANDREWS—Born 24 July 1944 to Lt. and Mrs. John H. Andrews, USNR, a son, John H. Andrews, Jr. The mother is the former Priscilla Witt, daughter of Mrs. William H. Witt of Seattle, Wash. Lt. Andrews is the son of Col. and Mrs. Fred P. Andrews, SC, USA.

AUTH—Born in Miami, Fla., 17 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Andrea C. Auth, USNR, a daughter, Andrea Anne.

BASCOM—Born at Glen Falls, N. Y., 8 July 1944, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert William Cowles Bascom, USNR, their second daughter, Deborah Lee Bascom.

BENT—Born at New York Hospital, New York City, 25 July 1944, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Wendell E. Bent, a son, Timothy Allen.

BERGQUIST—Born at Washington, D. C., 12 July 1944, to Col. and Mrs. Kenneth P. Bergquist, AC, a son, Kenneth Paul Bergquist, Jr.

BLUE—Born at Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J., recently, to Lt. and Mrs. Douglas King Blue, USA, a son, Peter King Blue. Lt. Blue, graduate of the US Military Academy, is on duty in the South Pacific.

CARPENTER—Born at LeRoy Sanitarium, New York City, 31 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Edward N. Carpenter, USMC, a daughter.

DICK—Born recently in Seattle, Wash., to Capt. and Mrs. Franklin A. Dick, AAF, a daughter, Marjorie Macqueen Dick. Capt. Dick is serving in France.

DICK—Born in Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 24 July 1944, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. James G. Dick Jr., AF, a daughter.

DIX—Born at Greenville Hospital, Greenville, Miss., 30 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Dennis Dix, AAF, a son who will be named for his father.

DONOHUGH—Born in Washington, D. C., 18 July 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Crawford L. Donohugh, AUS, a son.

FENNELL—Born in Tilton General Hospital, Port Dix, N. J., 29 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. James F. Fennell, FD, a daughter, Bettie Jane.

FERRELL—Born at Seton Hospital, Austin, Texas, 22 July 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lee F. Ferrell, MC, USA, a son, Richard Haigh Ferrell.

FLANAGAN—Born 28 June 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Luis Flanagan, USA, a son Brian Bar.

FOUST—Born in William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Texas, 23 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Perry E. Foust, CAC, a daughter, Ruth Margaret, granddaughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. A. A. King, Cav., USA, Ret., and great granddaughter of the late Maj. Frank H. Edmunds, Inf., USA.

GODDARD—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 27 July 1944, to Col. and Mrs. George W. Goddard, AAF, USA, a daughter, Diana Goddard.

HALLETT—Born in the Harkness Pavilion of the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, 25 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. James B. Hallett, AUS, a son. Lt. Hallett is now serving overseas.

HEMPHILL—Born at LeRoy Sanitarium, New York City, 25 July 1944, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Julian Hemphill, USNR, a son Clifford Joseph. Lt. Hemphill is stationed at Jacksonville, Fla.

HUNTER—Born at Decatur, Ill., 3 July 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Albert E. Hunter, USA, a son, Thomas Edward. Capt. Hunter, a member of the 1942 class at West Point, is on duty in the Hawaiian Islands and Mrs. Hunter is at her home in Harristown, Ill.

HUNTER—Born at the New Haven (Conn.) Hospital, 30 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Durbin Hunter, USNR, a son, Durbin Lines Hunter.

JAMES—Born at Deaconess Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, 26 June 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Newton Elder James, USA, AC, a daughter, Gail Louise. Maj. James is serving overseas.

JENCKS—Born to Lt. and Mrs. Francis H. Jencks, USNR, a daughter, Mrs. Jencks was Miss Elizabeth Pleasants of Baltimore, Md.

KINGDON—Born at Swedish Hospital, Seattle, Wash., 25 July 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Earl G. Kingdon, VC, USA, a daughter, Jocelyn.

KOESTER—Born recently to Cadet and Mrs. Richard E. Koester, USA, a daughter, Margaret Haynes Koester.

LANE—Born 15 July 1944 to Lt. and Mrs. A. L. Lane, Jr., USA, a daughter, Ann Grimes Lane, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. A. L. Lane, sr., USA, of 121-B Hunting Terrace Apt., Alexandria, Va. Lt. Lane, who graduated from West Point January 1943, is a prisoner of war in Germany.

LOUIS—Born at Kentucky Baptist Hospital, Louisville, Ky., 3 July 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Frederick R. Louis, CE, AUS, a son Russell Hunter Griffith Louis, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith, Jr., USA-Ret., and great grandson of the late Gen. and Mrs. George K. Hunter.

LOWMAN—Born at the Baptist Hospital, Winston Salem, N. C., 5 July 1944, to Lt. Col.

and Mrs. Richard C. Lowman, a daughter, Frances Vaughn.

LYON—Born at US Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 24 July 1944, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. B. B. Vincent Lyon, Jr., USNR, a daughter, Jan Pierce Lyon. Lt. Lyon is on duty in the Pacific.

MATERNE—Born at Norfolk, Va., 26 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Stewart K. Materne, USNR, a daughter, Susan Taylor.

MCCOSH—Born at the Hospital for the Women of Maryland, Baltimore, Md., 21 July 1944, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. James N. McCosh, a daughter.

MEANS—Born at Arlington Hospital, Arlington, Va., 29 June 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. William E. Means, USA (USMA '32), a daughter, Satilla, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. John F. Franklin, USA (USMA '03).

MERCHANT—Born in Gorgas Hospital, Ancon, Canal Zone, 30 July 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Marvin Hatfield Merchant, USA, a daughter, Crede Ellen, granddaughter of Col. Berkeley Thorne Merchant, USA, Ret., and Mrs. Helen Hatfield Merchant of Charlottesville, Va., and of Mr. and Mrs. Crede St. Calhoun of Balboa Heights, Canal Zone. She is also the great granddaughter of the late Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, USA, and Mrs. Hatfield, of Charlottesville, Va. Major Merchant is overseas on duty in France.

MEYER—Born at Greenwich Hospital, Greenwich, Conn., 29 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. John Christopher Meyer, Jr., AUS, a daughter, Virginia Meyer. Lt. Meyer is serving overseas.

MURRAY—Born at Station Hospital, Fort Jackson, S. C., 5 June 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. John F. T. Murray, GSC, 87th Infantry Division, a daughter, Mary Lynn.

NICHOLLS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 25 July 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Andrew B. C. Nicholls, Ord., a son and daughter.

O'CALLAHAN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 27 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Thomas F. O'Callahan, CE, AUS, a daughter.

PALMER—Born at Leigh Memorial Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 20 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Richard Wallace Palmer, AUS, a daughter, Kathleen Adele Palmer, granddaughter of Comdr. and Mrs. L. M. Schmidt, (MC) USN, Ret.

PERKINS—Born at Leigh Memorial Hospital, Norfolk, Va., June 21, 1944, to Comdr. and Mrs. Albert C. Perkins, USN, a son, Timothy Howard Perkins.

PIDGEOON—Born in Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 26 July 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Luther A. Pidgion, a son.

PIKE—Born in Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 26 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Harry Pike, AAF, AUS, a daughter.

PURCELL—Born at Brooklyn Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 26 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Stanley R. Purcell, CWS, a son, Stanley Redfern, Jr.

RICHMOND—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 26 July 1944, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Dan K. Richmond, AAF, a daughter.

RODMAN—Born at Patterson Field General Hospital, Patterson Field, Ohio, 20 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Herbert Rodman, AC, a son, Paul Marshall.

ROVER—Born in Englewood Hospital, Englewood, N. J., 29 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. John D. Rover, Jr., AAF, a son. Lt. Rover is on duty in the South Pacific.

SHEPARD—Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York City, 29 July 1944, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Blake Shepard, USNR, a daughter, Constance.

SOSMAN—Born at Flushing Hospital, Flushing, N. Y., 25 July 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. George Gibson Sosman of Bayside, Long Island, N. Y., a daughter, Barbara Browning, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. John G. Murphy, CAC, USA, and of Dr. and Mrs. Sosman of Westfield, N. J.

SPRINGS—Born in the Northern Westchester Hospital, Mount Kisco, N. Y., 25 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Richard A. Springs, Jr., a daughter, Clare Harding.

STOPFORD—Born at Great Barrington, Mass., 26 July 1944, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert Morgan Stopford, USNR, their second son, Jeffrey Morgan Stopford.

STUBBS—Born at Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 21 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Edgar Smith Stubbs, Jr., a son, Edgar Smith Stubbs, 3d.

WEINSTEIN—Born at the Fifth Avenue Hospital, New York, N. Y., 25 July 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Irvine Weinstein, a daughter, Alice Joan.

WILSON—Born at Miami, Fla., 19 July 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Leslie Stewart Wilson, Jr., a son.

WINTER—Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New

York City, 28 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Proctor Winter, USCGR, a daughter, Judith Gibson.

WOODWARD—Born in Doctors Hospital, New York City, 27 July 1944, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. William Woodward, Jr., USNR, a son.

Married

ALLEN-SANFORD—Married in Rockville, Md., 8 July 1944, Miss Dolores Marie Sanford, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Emons M. Sanford of Silver Spring, Md., to Ens. William J. Allen, USNR.

BASCOM-CATCHINGS—Married in U. S. Navy Chapel, New York, N. Y., 29 July 1944, Miss Helen Catchings to Lt. W. Radford Bascome, Jr., USMCR, stationed at Quantico, Va.

BASSETT-SMITH—Married at Community Baptist Church, Scarsdale, N. Y., 29 July 1944, Miss Cecyl Hudson Smith to Ens. William Hastings Bassett, 3d, USNR, son of Maj. and Mrs. William Bassett, Jr., of Springfield, Mass.

BERK-SCHULTZ—Married in the Jade Room at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, N. Y., 27 July 1944, Miss Marilyn Schultz, to Lt. Richard B. Berk, AUS.

BOSS-OAKJONES—Married recently in Chapel, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., Miss Loretta Eleanor Oakjones to Capt. M. Theodore Boss, MC, AUS, of Washington, D. C.

BRADY-HALL—Married in the chapel at Clovis Army Airfield, Clovis, N. M., 7 July 1944, Miss Frances Geraldine Hall to Lt. Clyde F. Brady, Jr., AAF.

BRINN-COHEN—Married in New York City, 30 July 1944, Miss Doris S. Cohen, to Lt. David M. Brinn, AAF.

BUNKER-BELMONT—Married in New York City, 29 July 1944, Miss Suzanne Tyck Belmont to Lt. Kenneth L. Bunker, AAF.

BURROWS-WILLIAMS—Married in Glasgow, Scotland, 20 May 1944, Miss Penelope Williams, WAAF, to Mr. Peter Willard Burrows, RAF, of Hastings on the Hudson, N. Y.

CARROLL-VOITH—Married in Nativity Catholic Church, Washington, D. C., 29 July 1944, Miss Eleanor Mary Voith to Capt. Daniel A. Carroll, USMCR.

CHAMBERLIN-SMITH—Married in Chicago, Ill., 13 July 1944, Miss Beulah Lillian Smith to Lt. Leon C. Chamberlin, USNR.

CHANDLER-YATES—Married in San Francisco, Calif., 20 June 1944, Miss Ann Yates, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Charles M. Yates, USN, to Lt. Comdr. Charles Richardson Chandler, USN (MC 1939).

CRAGG-FREW—Married recently at St. Columba's Church, Detroit, Mich., Miss Margaret Frew, daughter of Mr. Thomas Frew, to EMic Richard E. Cragg, USNR, CBS, son of the late Capt. R. E. Cragg, British Army (American Mission).

CROSS-DOZIER—Married in the Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., 28 July 1944, Miss Marie Mitchell Dozier to Ens. Roger W. Cross, Jr., USNR.

CRUTCHFIELD-GILLELAN—Married in the Church of the Ascension, New York, N. Y., 25 July 1944, Miss Patricia Kathryn Smilie Gillelan, to Lt. Robert Reynolds Crutchfield, USNR.

DONNALLY-AULT—Married in the post chapel, Moore Field, Mission, Texas, 31 July 1944, Miss Marjori P. Ault to Lt. Andrew Van Donnelly, AUS.

FLOYD-SAUNDERS—Married in Sherborn, Mass., 24 June 1944, Miss Lucy T. Saunders to Lt. John E. Floyd, USNR.

FOX-HODDINOTT—Married in the Hawaiian Islands, 24 July 1944, Lt. Celeste C. Hoddinott, ANC, to Capt. Eldon E. Fox, AUS of Beverly Hills, Calif.

FRISBY-PERINI—Married in St. Mary Magdalene Church, Rose Bay, Sydney, Australia, 8 May 1944, Miss Hazel Marion Perini to Lt. (jg) George R. Frisby, USNR.

GARDINER-ORTH—Married in All Saints Protestant Episcopal Church, Frederick, Md., 28 July 1944, Miss Harriet Ann Orth, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry Jewett Orth, Jr., USNR of Indian Head, Md., to Ens. Clement Edward Gardiner, 3d, USNR.

GARRETT-WRIGHT—Married in St. Alban's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 29 July 1944, Miss Margaret Catherine Wright to Lt. Marshall Jones Garrett, AUS.

GILLETTE-ESTES—Married in St. Andrew's Chapel, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 10 July 1944, Ens. Laura Elizabeth Estes, NNC, to Lt. (jg) Warren Gillette, of Los Angeles, Calif.

GILMORE-CHESTER—Married in Washington, D. C., 29 July 1944, Lt. (jg) Agnes Catherine Chester, USNR, to Lt. Earl Truman Gilmore, USNR.

GULLION-GUTHRIE—Married in Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church, Chevy Chase, Md., 15 July 1944, Miss Doris Jane Guthrie, daughter of Mrs. Charles Guthrie of Dan-

ville, Ky., to Mr. Phillip Paul Gullion, son of Maj. Gen. Allen W. Gullion, USA, former Provost Marshal of the Army, now on duty in England, and brother of Mrs. Thomas Moorman, AC, USA, and of Mrs. Frederick Simpich, wife of Maj. Simpich, AMG, AUS, and of Lt. Allen Gullion, AC, USA, prisoner of war in Germany. Col. Moorman and Maj. Simpich are both serving in the European theater of war.

HARNISH-MARKERT—Married at Kankakee, Ill., 22 July 1944, Miss Helen June Markert, to Lt. William Max Harnish, USN. Lt. Harnish has just returned from active duty in the S. W. Pacific with the fleet.

HARTLEY-HARRISON—Married at her home in Waterbury, Conn., 30 July 1944, Miss Mary Elizabeth Harrison to Lt. Earle William Hartley, Jr., AAF.

HAYNES-THOMAS—Married in the post chapel, Camp Claiborne, La., 29 July 1944, Miss Mary Margaret Thomas to Lt. Walter Edward Haynes, USA.

HELSER-TITUS—Married in the chapel at Fort Myer, Va., July 28 1944, Miss Kay Titus to Lt. Col. Charles Willard Helser, Jr., USA.

HENNEGAN-ARNOLD—Married in the Shrine of the Sacred Heart, Mt. Washington, Washington, D. C., 11 July 1944, Miss Roberta Kathryn Arnold to Ens. James Bernard Hennegan, USN.

HEPLER-FENN—Married in Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., 26 July 1944, Miss Mary Norton Fenn, daughter of Mrs. George H. Bowley, wife of Capt. Bowley, USN, Ret., and of Capt. Hubert K. Fenn, USN, to Lt. (jg) John G. Hepler, USNR.

HEYER-KOLLMER—Married in the Church of St. Catherine of Siena, Franklin Square, Long Island, N. Y., 29 July 1944, Miss Margaret Mary Kollmer to Ens. Thomas William Heyer, USNR.

HINES-KESSLER—Married in Union Church, Bay Ridge, N. Y., 30 July 1944, Miss Ann Marie Kessler to Maj. Victor George Hines, of Seattle, Wash.

HOBKIRK-BANKS—Married in Trinity College Chapel, Hartford, Conn., 15 July 1944, Miss Marietta Banks to Lt. (jg) Walter Robertson Hobkirk (ChC), USNR.

HOPPENSTEDT-ROYLE—Married in the Presbyterian Church, Scarborough, N. Y., 30 July 1944, Miss Jane A. Royle to 1st Lt. Chester W. Hoppenstedt, AUS.

HUBBELL-GORMLEY—Married in Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., 29 July 1944, Miss M. Bertyne Gormley to Ens. Roger Wolcott Hubbell, USNR.

JAMES-BEALL—Married in St. Andrew's Church, College Park, Md., 22 July 1944, Miss Marie Beall, to Lt. Robert C. James, AUS.

KAY-MONEYPENNY—Married in the rectory of Mount Carmel Church, Ridgewood, N. J., 25 July 1944, Miss Lois May Money-penny to Lt. Stanley F. Kay, AAF.

KEINHOFER-GRAINGER—Married in St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 24 July 1944, Miss Helen Lane Grainger to Ens. Robert Francis Keinhofner, USNR.

KELLER-PENCE—Married in St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Washington, D. C., 30 July 1944, Lt. (jg) Anna Jane Pence, USCGR, to T. Sgt. Walter McClellan Keller, of Washington, D. C.

KERR-ADAIR—Married at Memorial Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., 24 June 1944, Miss Cleon Adair to Lt. Charles M. Kerr, USA.

KINTNER-SHOEMAKER—Married at Fort Benning, Ga., 29 July 1944, Miss Alice Ruth Shoemaker, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Harvey Jay Shoemaker, of Ft. Benning, Ga., to Lt. Edwin E. Kintner, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl C. Kintner of Paris, Ohio. The bride is a graduate of Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, and the bridegroom graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy, class of 1942 and has just returned from duty in the Pacific.

LANE-ELLIS—Married recently in the First Presbyterian Church, Evanston, Ill., Miss Dorothy Ann Ellis to Lt. William Trunkay Lane, Jr., AAF.

LANNON-McGRATH—Married in the Chapel of the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., 26 July 1944, Miss Mary Phyllis McGrath to Ens. James Patrick Lannon, 2d, USNR, nephew of Rear Adm. James P. Lannon, USN.

LASHMAN-ROLLAND—Married in New York City, 31 July 1944, Miss Margot Rolland to Lt. Shelley Bortin Lashman, USNR, on the staff of the Communications School at Harvard University.

LEARY-BADGER—Married in St. Matthew's Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 29 July 1944, Miss Jane Austen Badger, daughter of Rear Adm. Oscar C. Badger, USN, now on duty in the Southwest Pacific, to Lt. Frederick John Leary, Jr., USNR.

LENEHAN-DONOVAN—Married at the Holy Family Church, New Rochelle, N. Y., 22 July 1944, Miss Geraldine Donovan, to Lt. (jg) Joseph Robert Lenehan, USNR.

(Continued on Next Page)

Births, Marriages, Deaths
(Continued from Preceding Page)

LORENZI-COTTER—Married at Camp Butler, N. C., 28 July 1944, Miss Mary Patricia Cotter to Lt. Richard de Lorenzi, AUS.

LUDWIG-ADAMS—Married recently in All Saints Chapel, Baltimore, Md., Miss Alice Martha Adams to T. Sgt. William Paul Ludwig, AAF.

LUPHER-PAMPILLONIA—Married in Mt. Vernon Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., recently, Miss Lillian Pampillonia to Lt. (jg) William Luper, USCG.

MILLER-PATTERSON—Married in Whittier, Calif., 2 July 1944, Miss Ruth Marie Patterson to Lt. Walter Baetjer Miller, AAF, of Baltimore, Md.

MILLER-SMITHDEAL—Married in the

chapel of Mt. Vernon Place Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 19 July 1944, Miss Betty Gray Smithdeal to Lt. C. Roby Miller, of Norfolk, Va.

MULLINIX-McGINNES—Married in the Wayne Presbyterian Church, Wayne, Pa., 28 July 1944, Miss Virginia Lee McGinnes to Ens. Edward Wingate Mullinix, USNR.

NELLIGAN-FLAVELLE—Married in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Santa Maria, Calif., 9 July 1944, Miss Mary Elizabeth Flavelle to 1st Lt. Murray H. Nelligan, of Camp Cooke, Calif.

NICHOLS-GLEASON—Married in Christ Church, Montpelier, Vt., 25 July 1944, Ens. Esther Tower Gleason, USNR, to Lt. David Gelston Nichols, USMCR, recently returned from duty in the Pacific area.

PATTERSON-HARTMAN—Married in Washington, D. C., 29 July 1944, Miss Virginia Hartman to Lt. Malcolm Patterson, USA.

PURYEAR-BIGGS—Married in Grace Baptist Church, Durham, N. C., 22 July 1944, Miss Elizabeth Brinkley Riggs to Lt. H. C. Puryear, Jr., USA.

QUINCY-AGAR—Married in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, 29 July 1944, Miss Rose Agar of Scarsdale, N. Y., to 1st Lt. John Adams Quincy, AUS.

RADER-HENSLEY—Married in Ducktown, Tenn., 9 July 1944, at 5:30 P.M., Miss Louise Hensley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hensley of Ducktown, Tenn., to 1st Lt. William R. Rader, of Fort Custer, Mich.

RAGLAND-WOOD—Married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Edenton, N. C., 22 July 1944, Miss Anna Wadsworth Wood to Lt. William Trent Ragland, Jr., USNR.

REICHE-McCLAYTON—Married in Grace Methodist Church, Roland Park, Md., 22 July 1944, Miss Jeanne McClayton, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William R. McClayton,

USNR, to Lt. Roland R. Reiche, of Chicago, Ill.

RICHMOND-POINTER—Married at St. John's Church, Portsmouth, N. H., 27 July 1944, Miss Veva Huldah Pointer, daughter of Lt. and Mrs. Paul E. Pointer, USN, to 2nd Lt. Allen Pierce Richmond 3d, AUS.

RUBEL-WILTSHIRE—Married in Upper Marlboro, Md., recently, Miss Zenaide Valentine Wiltshire to Lt. (jg) Robert Laurence Rubel, USN.

SARFATY-JARSON—Married in St. Thomas Church, New York, N. Y., 23 July 1944, Miss Marie Viola Jarson, to 2nd Lt. Raymond Charles Sarfaty, AUS.

SCHANK-MEAD—Married in Youkers, N. Y., 29 July 1944, Capt. Florence F. Mead, WAC, to 2nd Lt. Harold H. Schank, MAC, of Camp Roberts, Calif.

SCHATZ-COWAN—Married in Trinity Lutheran Church, Norfolk, Va., 26 July 1944, Miss Katherine Virginia Cowan to Lt. (jg) Alfred Schatz, USNR.

SCHELLING-YOUNG—Married in Maplewood, N. J., 29 July 1944, Ens. Eloise Young, USNR, to Lt. Clifton Wolff Schelling, USNR.

SCOTT-ATTWOOD—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Coronado, Calif., 1 July 1944, Miss Evelyn Attwood, to Lt. John Jay Scott, USNR.

SEBRING-BELCHER—Married in the Chapel of Grace, Grace Episcopal Church, San Francisco, Calif., 15 July 1944, Miss Theodore Edith Belcher, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William W. Belcher, USA of Ft. Devens, Mass., to Lt. (jg) William Merle Sebring, Jr., USNR.

SHALEN-LICHTERMAN—Married in Seattle, Wash., 20 July 1944, Miss Barbara Lichterman, to Capt. Howard H. Shalen, CAC.

SMITH-DICHMAN—Married in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, 27 July 1944, Miss Elizabeth Braxton Dichman, daughter of Mrs. Gratton Colley Dichman of Garden City, L. I., and the late Comdr. Dichman, USN, to Lt. Bevin Smith, AAF.

SMITH-KNOFF—Married in Ann Arbor, Mich., 30 June 1944, Miss Lois Virginia Knopf to Lt. Morton Howson Smith, AAF.

SMITH-TALLMAN—Married at her home in Woodmere, Long Island, N. Y., 23 July 1944, Miss Joan Tallman to Lt. Martin J. Smith, Ski Trooper, CE, AUS.

STENSON-TUCKER—Married in St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church, New York City, 29 July 1944, Miss Mary Tucker to Lt. Frederick V. Stenson, of Miami Beach, Fla.

STEVENS-GRUBER—Married in St. Paul's Church, Prince Frederick, Md., recently, Miss Frances Isabelle Gruber to Lt. Herbert Wood Stevens, of Wilmette, Ill.

STIMSON-KOSKEY—Married in Our Lady of Victory Chapel, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., 17 July 1944, Miss Helen Koskey to Lt. (jg) Edward Nobel Stimson, Jr., USNR.

STRANGMAN-WATTLES—Married in Bruton Parish Church, Williamsburg, Va., 7 July 1944, Miss Anne Ashford Wattles, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Lippitt Wattles, USN, to Lt. Clive Arnold Strangman, USN.

STURGILL-CLEGHORN—Married in St. James United Church of England, Montreal, Canada, 20 July 1944, Miss Helen Power Clegghorn to Mr. W. Stephen Sturgill, Jr., son of Col. and Mrs. Walter S. Sturgill, USA-Ret.

SUDEKUM-EDWARDS—Married at St. Mary's Church, Arlington, Va., 30 July 1944, Miss Evelyn Gladys Edwards, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Julian Burriss Edwards, USN, to Maj. Harold Brantner Sudukum, AUS.

TERRY-BOSTON—Married in St. John's Church, Norwich, England, 20 July 1944, Miss Hazel Mary Boston, to Col. Henry Warren Terry, 3d, AAF.

(Continued on Next Page)

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Births, Marriages, Deaths

(Continued from Preceding Page)

THOMPSON-SCHINDLER — Married in the chapel at Ft. Myer, Va., 20 July 1944, Miss Elizabeth Jane Schindler, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Walter G. Schindler, USN, to Lt. Harold E. Thompson, AAF. The young couple are making their home at Ft. Myers, Fla., where the bridegroom is on duty.

VERDERY-HARDY — Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Andover, Mass., 29 July 1944, Miss Beatrice Hardy, daughter of Prof. Fred Hardy of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, BWI, to Lt. Francis de Luze Verdery, USNR, of New York.

WATSON-THOMAS — Married in All Faith Episcopal Church, St. Mary's County, Md., 25 July 1944, Miss Susie Virginia Thomas to Lt. Roderick Dows Watson, jr., of Charlotte Hall, Va.

WIGGINS-PERCIVAL — Married recently in the First Methodist Church, Des Moines, Iowa, Miss Patricia Jean Percival to Lt. Porter P. Wiggins, jr., son of Col. and Mrs. Porter P. Wiggins, USA. Lt. Wiggins is on duty at the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga.

WISE-MILLER — Married in Mt. Vernon Place Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 30 July 1944, Miss Emily Virginia Miller to Lt. W. Harvey Wise, USNR.

WORTHINGTON-WAGNER — Married in Second Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., 29 July 1944, 1st Lt. Anna Kathryn Wagner, WAC, to Lt. (jg) Howard S. Worthington, jr., USCG, son of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Howard S. Worthington, USNR.

YOUNG-JEFFREY — Married in Chicago, Ill., 19 July 1944, Miss Margaret Leslie Jeffrey to Ens. George J. Young, jr., USNR.

Died

BALL — Died in the Philippine Islands presumptive date 8 May 1944, Maj. William H. Ball, CAC, USA, (USMA 1933). Survived by his widow and daughter, Barbara, aged 3½ years, who are now residing at 1444 Chestnut Street, Redding, Calif.

BARTON — Died in airplane crash in the Pacific, 1 August 1944, Lt. Comdr. William A. Barton, USN, of Mercedes, Texas.

BLAIR — Killed in action, recently, Lt. Clarence Frederick Blair, USN. Survived by his widow, daughter of Rear Adm. Calvin T. Durgin, USN.

BLANTON — Killed in action in France, 5 July 1944, Lt. William L. Blanton, jr., AUS, son of Col. and Mrs. Blanton, USA. His mother resides at 1105 Watts St., Durham, N. C.

BOLEN — Killed in action in the South Pacific, recently, Lt. Ralph Kirk Bolen, USMCR, of Cheverly, Md.

BOLEN — Killed in action in the Mariana Islands, 10 July 1944, Lt. Ralph Kirk Bolen, USMC.

BRADLEY — Died at New Rochelle Hospital, New Rochelle, N. Y., 30 July 1944, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Bradley, sister of Col. William H. Riblet, USA Ret., and mother of Sgt. S. Cole Bradley, USA.

BROWN — Killed in airplane crash in the Pacific, 1 August 1944, Lt. Col. Robert S. Brown, AUS, former editor of the Columbus (Ohio) Citizen, from which he was on leave of absence.

CASE — Killed by injuries suffered when falling out of a plane near Appomattox, Va.

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CECIL — Killed in airplane crash in the Pacific, 1 August 1944, Rear Adm. Charles P. Cecil, USN, of Louisville, Ky., and Flat Rock N. C.

CHANDLER — Died at her home in Milton, Dela., 1 Aug. 1944, Mrs. Emma Lowry Howell Chandler, widow of Col. Louis B. Chandler, USA. She is survived by her daughter, Mrs. J. Hamilton Davidson, wife of Colonel Davidson, USA Ret., and a granddaughter, Miss Lowrie Davidson. Her grandson, Lt. John H. Davidson, jr., AAF, was killed in a plane crash last January. Mrs. Chandler was a niece of the late Brig. Gen. Eli D. Hoyle, USA.

DOUGHTY — Died in airplane crash in the Pacific, 1 August 1944, Lt. Col. Walter C. Doughty, USA, of San Antonio, Texas.

ELEY — Died in airplane crash in the Pacific, 1 August 1944, Comdr. Francis L. Eley, USN, of Culver City, Calif.

ELLIOTT — Died in US Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1 August 1944, Lt. Comdr. Douglas A. Elliott, USNR. Survived by his widow, a son and two married daughters.

FICK — Killed in a plane crash near Daytona Beach, Fla., 26 July 1944, 2nd Lt. John R. Fick, jr., a Marine flyer.

FLANIGEN — Died at Station Hospital, Mitchel Field, L. I., 21 July 1944, Mrs. Marion Nicholson Flanigen, wife of Col. Barrington L. Flanigen, CAC, mother of Sgt. Barrie Flanigen, jr., AC, and sister of Col. J. W. Nicholson, IGD.

GIFFORD — Died in airplane crash in the Pacific, 1 August 1944, Lt. Walter S. Gifford, jr., son of Mr. Walter S. Gifford of New York City, president of the American Telegraph

and Telephone Company.

HARLOE — Died in New York City, 31 July 1944, Ralph Farnsworth Harloe, MD, brother of Col. Bartley M. Harloe, USA.

HOWARD — Killed in action in Normandy, 4 July 1944, Lt. Ryland Howard, AUS. His widow survives.

HOWIE — Killed in airplane collision at Beach Haven, N. J., 24 July 1944, Ens. Willis Grimes Howie, jr., USNR, of San Benito, Texas.

HOWIE — Killed in action in Normandy, 17 July 1944, Maj. Thomas D. Howie, AUS, of Staunton, Va.

KELLEY — Died in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1 August 1944, Mr. Joseph E. Kelley, father of Maj. Robert D. Kelley, USMC and Warren J. Kelley, USNR.

LORD — Died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. R. Van Rensselaer in Norris, Tenn., 2 August 1944, Mrs. Annie Stuart Waldo Lord, aged 84, widow of Brig. Gen. Herbert M. Lord, USA, and mother of Brig. Gen. Kenneth P. Lord, USA, of Governor's Island, N. Y.

LUTH — Killed in training plane near Crawford, Ala., 31 July 1944, 1st Lt. Harry Irving Luth, AAF.

MANNING — Killed near Cherbourg in Normandy, France, 26 July 1944, Lt. James B. Manning, AUS, the first man to be inducted into the Army under Selective Service. Survived by his widow, Lt. Daisy Manning, NNC, and his parents.

MARTIN — Died on 29 July 1944, Mr. Thomas B. Martin of Larchmont, N. Y., father of Lt. Comdr. Charles A. Martin, USNR.

OERTEL — Killed in action in Italy, 11 July 1944, Lt. George Charles Oertel, jr., of Wash-

ington, D. C. Survived by his widow.

PEROT — Died in the Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 28 July 1944, Maj. Robeson Lea Perot, USA Ret. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Jean Fox Perot, two daughters, two sisters, a brother, and an adopted son, Lt. Emil C. Donaldson.

PLAUT — Killed in airplane collision at Beach Haven, N. J., 24 July 1944, Lt. Robert E. Plaut, USNR, of Seattle, Wash.

PRESTON — Killed in action in Italy, 2 June 1944, 2nd Lt. Morgan O'Brien Preston, of New York City.

QUINN — Killed in an airplane crash at the Minneapolis Naval Air Station, Minneapolis, Minn., 24 July 1944, Lt. James Vallean Quinn, USNR. Surviving are his mother, and two brothers, Lt. (jg) T. Barrett Quinn and Ensign Nicholas A. Quinn, both of the Navy.

REDELL — Killed in action in Normandy, 13 July 1944, Lt. Walter L. Redell, former assistant publication manager of "The New York Post." Surviving are his parents and a brother, Lt. Donald Redell, AAF.

ROSEY — Killed in action over Europe, 2nd Lt. Jack Rosey, AAF, of Washington, D. C. Survived by his widow and six months old son of Baltimore, Md., and a brother and sister.

ROWLAND — Died as the result of plane crash at Corpus Christi, Texas, 30 July 1944, Cadet Jean Furner Rowland, USNR, son of CPO and Mrs. James L. Rowland, of Washington, D. C.

(Continued on Next Page)

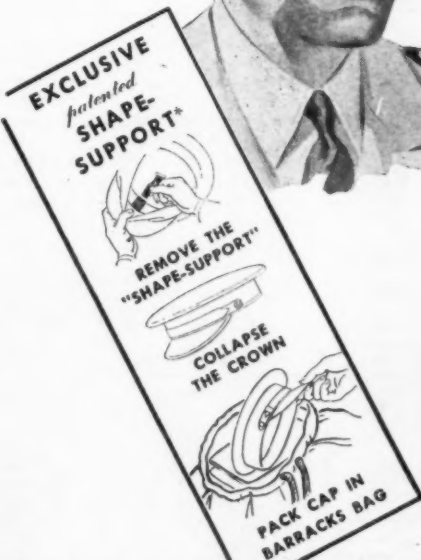
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Births, Marriages, Deaths

(Continued from Preceding Page)

SAUNDERS—Killed over France, 20 June 1944, Lt. William H. Saunders, AAF. Lt. Saunders had flown more than twenty-five missions and held the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf clusters.

SHERWOOD—Killed in action in European theater of war, 13 July 1944, 1st Lt. Philip

Burr Sherwood, AAF, son of Maj. Philip Hyde Sherwood, USA.

SICKEL—Died in airplane crash in the Pacific, 1 August 1944, Capt. Horatio G. Sickel, USA, husband of Mrs. Frances B. Sickel of Annapolis, Md.

SPURWAY—Died at his home in Pelham, N. Y., 30 July 1944, Mr. Hubert Victor Spurway, father of Lt. Richard Spurway, AAF.

TERNAN—Killed in Normandy by a sniper shot in the back as he gave the last rites to a dying soldier, 1st Lt. Dominic Ternan, Ch.C., AUS.

VALENTI—Died of wounds received in action in Normandy, 8 June 1944, 1st Lt. Gino Valenti, AUS.

WALLACE—Died in his home in New Rochelle, N. Y., 27 July 1944, Capt. G. N. Wallace, of the Army Transport Service, a noted yachtsman. He leaves a widow, three daughters, a brother and a sister.

WASON—Died of wounds received in action in the European Area, 2nd Lt. Donald B. Wason, of Norwalk, Conn.

WENZEL—Died at his home in Roselle, N. J. 31 July 1944, Mr. Wilfred H. Wenzel, brother of Maj. Walter Wenzel on duty with the Army in England.

WILLIAMSON—Died at her home in Fort Worth Texas, 27 July 1944, Mrs. C. N. Williamson, mother of Mrs. Harvey Edward, wife of Col. Edward, USA.

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The Schools and Camps listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education, 1711 Conn. Ave., Washington 9, D. C.

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OBITUARIES

A ceremony honoring Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, former Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, who was killed in action in Normandy last week, was held at the Army War College early 29 July.

Troops drawn up in formation on the War College parade ground, within the shadow of General McNair's home, stood at attention as the Flag was lowered to half staff and the Army Ground Forces Band played The Caisson Song in salute to his memory. The ceremony included the presentation of Combat and Expert Infantryman Badges to overseas veterans.

Brig. Gen. James G. Christiansen, Chief of Staff, Army Ground Forces, long General McNair's close friend and associate, spoke eloquently of General McNair, whom he called a "maker of armies."

General Christiansen said: "Our country was fortunate indeed that General McNair was available to train her greatest ground combat army—that his work was superbly done is being proven on battlefields all over the world. Never in the history of this country has an army gone into battle trained as well as this one."

"Therefore, I believe we will win this war at a minimum price in lives—the savings can be credited largely to General McNair."

"I think of him as a 'Maker of Armies' because that is what he actually did. He trained armies, corps, divisions, small units, replacements—taking the millions of untrained men given him and molding them into superb fighting units."

"But he did more than train men—he realized that no army can be fully effective against an enemy unless it is properly organized, correctly equipped, adequately led and completely trained. He was primarily responsible for organizing, equipping, training and providing leadership for our great combat ground army. He spent much time on these fundamentals—truly we can call this man 'Maker of Armies.'"

"He was one of America's great sons—the full value of his contribution cannot now be measured. Suffice to say, his contribution has been tremendous, and more is still to come from his work. He gave his life to our country, not only in death, but while living he gave every fiber of his being."

"I am sure this 'Maker of Armies' would like me to say to you, 'Carry on for our Country.'"

As General Christiansen finished speaking, the troops faced the Flag, which was dipped slowly as the strains of the Field Artillery anthem—the favorite martial song of General McNair—echoed over the parade ground.

Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, issued the following statement on the death of General McNair:

"The officers and men of the United States Army Ground Forces are deeply grieved over the death of our great former commander and leader. The country has lost a most capable and distinguished military commander, as well as a glorious citizen. We knew him as a commander, a leader and a friend held in ever increasing affection. We deem ourselves privileged to have served under him. His splendid spirit, aggressiveness, and fearlessness will continue to be an inspiring example to all of us."

The Secretary of War also made a posthumous presentation of two Oak Leaf Clusters for the Distinguished Service Medal to Gen. McNair. The presentation was made to McNair's widow, Mrs. Claire McNair, at a ceremony in the Secretary's office in the Pentagon Building attended by General Marshall, chief of staff, General Lear, and other high ranking officers.

The first Oak Leaf Cluster, covering McNair's services from August 1940 to March 1942 cited his accomplishments in preparing and executing the training program of the Army Ground Forces during

the early stages of the Army's unprecedented growth.

The second citation commended McNair for his services from March 1942 to July 1944 as commanding general of the ground forces, in which post he was responsible for the organization and training of all ground combat units of the Army.

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, USA, has received the following messages on the death of Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair:

Secretary of the Navy, Forrestal: "May I express on behalf of the Navy Department the extreme regret of this Service over the death of General McNair. All who knew him recognized in him an officer of outstanding character and competence."

"Personally I had great regard for General McNair, and for that reason have more than the ordinary sense of loss at the news of his death."

Admiral Ernest J. King, USN: "I have just been advised of the death of General McNair as a result of enemy action."

"We knew him to be a gentleman of the highest personal character and an officer possessed of those outstanding military qualities which make our fighting forces the finest in the world. His leadership, judgment and ability will be sorely missed. The absence of his counsel will be a distinct loss to the Nation and to the allied cause."

"Please accept my sincere condolences in the Army's and the Navy's great misfortune."

Lieut. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, USMC: "The death of Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair, United States Army, is a severe shock to a Nation which has watched with pride his most excellent leadership and service. The Marine Corps extends deepest sympathy."

Maj. Gen. F. H. N. Davidson, Acting Commander, British Army Staff:

"In the absence of General Macready and as Acting Commander of the British Army Staff, Washington, I write to express, on behalf of myself and all the officers of the British Army Staff, our deep sympathy with you over the very sad death of General McNair, about which I have just heard. I know that each one of us who has worked with and known General McNair joins with me in expressing to you his deep sense of personal loss. I have no details of how this misfortune occurred and I only hope that General McNair's death was instantaneous and without pain."

"Although I personally do not know General McNair's family, I would indeed appreciate it if it were possible for you to convey to them our deep sympathy."

Rear Adm. Charles P. Cecil, USN, died in an airplane crash in the Pacific 31 July, the Navy announced.

Admiral Cecil was skipper of the cruiser Helena, which won the description as "one of the fightin' ships of the fleet" before she was sunk in the battle of Kula Gulf after damaging or sinking a number of enemy warships.

Admiral Cecil, who maintained a home in Flat Rock, N. C., held the Navy Cross and a gold star in lieu of a second Navy Cross for heroism in the Pacific. He was the eleventh man of flag or general rank in the Navy and Marines to die in action in this war.

(Continued on Next Page)

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ASF Leaders Meet (Continued from First Page)

ary Training, Hq., ASF.
Post Exchange Operations and Administration of non-appropriated funds, by Brig. Gen. J. W. Byron, Director, Special Service Division, Hq., ASF.
Repairs and Utilities and Fire Prevention and Protection, by Brig. Gen. J. S. Bragdon, Assistant to Chief of Engineers, Hq., ASF.
Salvage activities and the disposal of surplus property at posts, camps and stations, by Maj. Gen. L. D. Clay, Director of Materiel, Hq., ASF.
Maintenance of Supplies and Equipment and the Operation of Combined Shops, by Brig. Gen. F. A. Hellman, Director of Supply, Hq., ASF.
Automotive maintenance and Service Command motor pools, by Maj. Gen. L. H. Campbell, Chief of Ordnance, Hq., ASF.
Storage Operations at posts, camps and stations by Colonel A. B. Drake, Director, Storage Division, Hq., ASF.
Post Stock Control and Disposition of Excess Stocks, by Brig. Gen. W. A. Wood, Jr., Acting Director, Plans and Operations, Hq., ASF.
Chemical Warfare Service, Activities at posts, camps and stations, by Maj. Gen. W. N. Porter, Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, Hq., ASF.
Soldier Voting, Work Simplification and Work Measurement, by Brig. Gen. C. F. Robinson, Director, Control Division, Hq., ASF.
Distribution and Stockage of Publications and Field Printing and Reproductions, by Maj. Gen. J. A. Ulio, The Adjutant General, Hq., ASF.
Administration of Prisoner of War Camps, Utilization of Prisoners of War and Safety Program at posts, camps and stations, by Maj. Gen. A. L. Lerch, The Provost Marshall General, Hq., ASF.
Transportation Activities at posts, camps and stations, by Maj. Gen. C. P. Gross, Chief of Transportation, Hq., ASF.
Morale Services in Zone of Interior, by Maj. Gen. F. H. Osborn, Director, Morale Services Division, Hq., ASF.
Morale Programs at post, camp and stations, by Lt. Col. R. K. Jones, Morale Services Divisions Hq., ASF.
The Personnel Situation; utilization of wounded soldiers; temporary duty for convalescent officer patients and redistribution stations, by Maj. Gen. J. N. Dalton, Director of Personnel, Hq., ASF.
Employment of Civilian Personnel at posts, camps and stations, by Mr. W. A. Hughes, Director, Industrial Personnel Division, Hq., ASF.
Procedures for the assignment and transfer of Military Personnel, by Brig. Gen. R. B. Reynolds, Director, Military Personnel Division, Hq., ASF.
Utilization of Command Facilities and steps to be taken in closing posts, camps and stations, by Brig. Gen. S. L. Scott, Hq., ASF.
Economy in Signal Communications at posts, camps and stations, by Maj. Gen. H. C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer, Hq., ASF.
Fiscal Activities at posts, camps and stations, by Maj. Gen. A. H. Carter, The Fiscal Director, Hq., ASF.
Difficulties at posts, camps and stations caused by policies, regulations and procedures of higher authority, by Selected post commanders as follows: I Service Command-General Hospital, Col. Walter C. Crandall, CO, Lowell General Hospital; II Service Command-ASF Depot, Brig. Gen. Hubert Beyette, CG, Schenectady ASF Depot; III Service Command-Port of Embarkation, Brig. Gen. John Kilpatrick, CG Hampton Roads Port of Embarkation; IV Service Command-ASF Training Center, Brig. Gen. W. H. Holcomb, CG, Camp Gordon, Johnston, Fla.; V Service Command-Branch Depot, Lt. Col. P. H. Startzman, Engineer Supply Officer, Columbus ASF Depot; VI Service Command-Class I Post, Col. I. B. Summers, CA, Fort Custer,

Mich.; IX Service Command-Class II Post Brig. Gen. O. B. Abbott, CG, Camp Beale, Calif.
Military Justice, by Maj. Gen. Myron C. Cramer, Judge Advocate General.
Comments, by Under Secretary of War Patterson; Maj. Gen. Virgil Peterson, The Inspector General; Maj. Gen. I. D. Gasser President, War Department Manpower Board; and Representative of Commanding General, Army Ground Forces: Representative of Commanding General, Army Air Forces;
Summary, by Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Commanding General, ASF.

Obituary

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Lt. Col. Robert S. Brown, Assistant to the Director of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations, was killed in the plane crash 31 July that took the life of Rear Admiral Charles P. Cecil, USN, the War Department announced.
Colonel Brown was chief of the Army Service Forces Group in the Bureau of Public Relations. He was 44. He is the fourth officer of the Bureau to be killed in the present war.
Colonel Brown was born in Ross, Ohio, and was graduated from Ohio State University in 1922. He served as a private in the World War, and worked on newspapers in Ohio, Indiana, and Florida before being named Editor of the Toledo News Bee in 1931.
In 1933, he came to Washington as a correspondent for the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance. In 1937, he was named Editor of the Columbus Citizen, where he remained until his entry into the Army as a Captain early in 1942.
Colonel Brown is survived by his widow, Leona Brayshaw Brown, a daughter, Barbara, 14, a son, Martin, 4, and by his mother, Mrs. William Sater Brown. All are living at Tipp City, Ohio.

Revise Budget Estimate

A review of the revised Federal Budget estimates for the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1945, submitted this week to Congress, showed that this year's estimates are influenced by the hope that Germany may break before the end of the fiscal year. Previous war expenditures estimates have been based on the assumption that practically all available resources were to be used to meet the call for war needs.

War expenditures are currently running at the rate of about \$93-billion a year but are expected to decline by the end of the fiscal year to the \$90-billion estimated.

During the fiscal year ended 30 June 1944, cash expenditures for war were 2.5 per cent below the President's estimate in his budget message of January, 1944. For the fiscal year 1945 cash expenditures were estimated last January at \$90-billion and the total of that estimate is not changed at the present time. Adjustments within the total have been made by reducing the estimated net war outlays and adding an estimated expenditure for the UNRRA.

These estimates, the report states, are of a highly tentative character and de-

pend entirely on assumption made with respect to the course of the war. If victory in Europe should be delayed, the production of munitions will be stepped up to whatever may be needed. It was pointed out that if German resistance should collapse earlier than assumed, expenditures would drop below the \$90-billion estimate.

Pay of Retired Officers

Senator Brewster this week introduced a bill to regulate the pay of officers of the retired list of the Navy serving on active duty in the rank of rear admiral. The measure (S. 2053) provides that each officer on the retired list of the Regular Navy employed on active duty in the rank of rear admiral shall be paired with a

Army and Navy Journal 1489 August 5, 1944

line officer of the active list of the same rank whose date of rank is nearest to the date the retired officer would have commenced active service in such rank had all his active duty therein, both prior and subsequent to retirement, been performed continuously during the period of time last past.

When not on active duty, the bill provides that the retired pay of any officer receiving increased active duty pay and allowances pursuant to the act shall equal 75 per cent of the highest active duty pay to which entitled while serving on active duty.

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Financial Digest

Before the reassembled Senate 1 August, Majority Leader Barkley sounded the keynote and outlined the principal purpose of that body in a speech stressing the importance of legislation for the reconversion of war plants and the demobilization of war workers and men and women of the armed services.

Reviewing the subject, he noted that two such bills are pending in the Committee of Military Affairs and that the George committee also has held exhaustive hearings on the subject of surplus property disposition, including not only materials which will be left on the hands of the government, but the plants in which the government has invested some twenty billion dollars.

"Regardless of when or where the war will end," Senator George said, "Congress has the obligation, in behalf of industry and in behalf of millions of our men and women who must be demobilized when the time comes, to put our house in order for that transition period when it shall come."

We had experience at the end of the last war, he pointed out, in the disposition of surplus property and, in a smaller sense in the reconversion of industry, but nothing like the gigantic scale of the problem which we will face at the close of the present war.

A recent report of the Special Senate Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning, which sets forth findings relating to changes in the unemployment compensation system, points out that there has been much testimony before this committee that the benefits provided under State laws are inadequate. There is equally strong testimony, the report states, that those benefits are adequate. It is further explained that this conflicting testimony was based on divergent philosophies as to the purpose of unemployment compensation.

The conclusions published by the committee are that the evidence leaves little doubt as to the adequacy of the unemployment compensation funds to meet any possible drain on them, but because of the dislocations caused by the war, the committee feels that this adequacy cannot be left to chance.

At the direction of the President, Budget Director Harold D. Smith issued on 2 August a statement revising last January's budget estimates in the light of developments.

The revised estimate showed a \$3,000,000,000 cut for the current fiscal year ending 30 June. This revision is based on the assumption that the war with Ger-

FINANCE

many will have ended before that time. Mr. Smith warned that even with the defeat of Germany "expenditures for pay and subsistence, including mustering-out pay, will remain at a high level all through the fiscal year."

Labor Leaders to Front

Six representatives of American labor will visit the European Theater of Operations to get a firsthand picture of our weapons and war equipment in action, the War Department announced this week.

The labor leaders were nominated by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor and President Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The visitors will have an opportunity to observe the destructiveness of modern war and the necessity of constant replacements to sustain the force of our offensives. They also will discuss supply problems and the performance of equipment made by American workers with Army personnel from doughboys to flight mechanics to generals.

Those who have been designated to make the trip are: R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers (CIO); Sherman H. Dalrymple, President of the United Rubber Workers (CIO); David J. McDonald, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Steel Workers (CIO); Frank P. Fenton, Director of Organization for the American Federation of Labor; A. L. Wegener, Assistant to the President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL), and Eric Peterson, Executive Vice President of the International Association of Machinists (AFL).

Merchant Marine

The first Victory ship to circle the globe is the SS Poland Victory.

Delivered from the Portland yard of the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation for the Maritime Commission on 19 March, she already has sailed 26,000 miles. In addition to being the first Victory ship to go around the world, the Poland Victory was the first of its type to cross the Pacific, first to go through the Panama Canal, and first to visit the Atlantic seaboard, where she has now reached port. She was the third Victory ship to go into service.

The Poland Victory is commanded by Capt. Leonard Duks, of San Francisco, veteran of 38 years at sea. Of the vessel's performance he says:

"The Poland Victory fulfills every promise that was made for this type of ship even when it was in the blueprint

MERCHANT MARINE

stage. If ever a ship was suitable for post-war cargo-carrying operations that is equal to this one, which is second to none and equal to the finest, I have yet to hear of or see it."

War Risk Insurance

In line with almost complete withdrawal from the cargo war risk insurance field, announced 26 May last, the War Shipping Administration now states that after 26 August its open cargo policy will be further reduced by the elimination of chrome ore and manganese ore shipped by water from ports in India and Ceylon.

Still remaining on WSA's war risk insurance open cargo policy list are imported coffee, raw or green; cocoa or cacao beans shipped by water from South American ports; and cresylic acid.

Decorations

For heroism in running their ship past Jap raiders and into embattled Darwin, Australia, early in the Pacific war, and for nine successive nights delivering sorely needed gasoline, two officers of the American Merchant Marine have been decorated by order of President Roosevelt, the War Shipping Administration announced 30 July.

They are Capt. Edward E. Johnson, of Woodland, Calif., and Chief Officer Albert E. Milbourne, of San Francisco. Their ship was the SS Admiral Halstead, a medium-sized freighter.

At a ceremony in Sydney, to which they were flown, the two officers were presented with the Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal, highest award of the service. They are the first men of the Merchant Marine to receive the honor outside continental United States.

The citation accompanying the medal states that in addition to their Darwin exploit, Johnson and Milbourne operated their ship without escort for eighteen months in the uncharted danger zone of New Guinea waters, carrying military supplies to our forces.

The medals were bestowed on the officers by Charles E. Brown, WSA regional director in the South and Southwest Pacific. Attending the ceremony were Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Rilea, commanding the Sydney Base Area; Capt. E. C. Merrill, U. S. Coast Guard officer in charge of Merchant Marine detail there, and Sir Thomas Gordon, Australia representative of the British Ministry of War Transport.

The SS Admiral Halstead has participated in every major campaign in the South Pacific since the early days of the war on Japan.

May Revoke Required Flights

The requirement that qualified pilots and observers among enlisted personnel on duty with the Army Air Forces or serving in any part of the aeronautical organization of the Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard or National Guard should participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights may now be revoked by the issuing authority or by a subsequent commanding officer of the enlisted personnel. This applies also to such enlisted personnel, not qualified pilots or observers, who may be required to participate in such flights.

The change is effected by Executive Order No. 9458, which amends Executive Order No. 9195, 7 July 1942, prescribing that such requirements should remain in force for the entire period of assignment.

Lose Minesweeper

The USS Swerve, a minesweeper, has been reported by the Navy Department as having been sunk in the Mediterranean as the result of enemy action.

Lt. Andrew Morthland, USNR, commanding officer of the Swerve when she was reported lost, was reported to be a survivor.

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Awards and Decorations

(Continued from Page 1484)

Bronze Star

Lt. R. M. Morgenthau, USNR—Ex. Officer of USS Lansdale during air attack. The following members of Infantry units for action in Italy; and the Mediterranean area.

*2nd Lt. H. G. Flanders, 1st Lt. C. I. Taylor, S.Sgt. T. J. Mitchell, 2nd Lt. H. F. Fenton, Maj. D. I. Pattison, Maj. W. J. Chalkley, S.Sgt. J. L. Seemann, S.Sgt. J. S. Ellis, Jr., S.Sgt. B. A. Wyatt, Jr., *Maj. J. J. Hurley, *Pvt. J. E. Braxton, and S.Sgt. J. A. Rogers.

The following members of Infantry Units for action in the Pacific area:

1st Lt. G. A. Haycock, Sgt. S. F. Monusko, 1st Sgt. S. J. Wheelden, Capt. J. R. Holt, Lt. Col. H. W. Radcliffe, M.Sgt. T. J. Schaffer, Pfc. R. W. Hayes, M.Sgt. R. G. Paul, M.Sgt. R. E. Erickson, T.Sgt. R. L. Mabry, S.Sgt. J. A. Rogers, and M.Sgt. Angelo Scalzo.

Bronze Star was awarded to the following members of Field Artillery units and of the Medical Department for action in the Pacific area:

Pfc. Theodore Taylor, MD, Pvt. G. A. Maire, FA, 2nd Lt. T. M. Berry, FA, Cpl. C. R. Stephens, FA, T5 W. A. Murphy, FA, Pfc. R. C. Hyde, FA, Pfc. H. L. Leach, FA, Pvt. J. A. Beebe, FA, Pvt. D. E. Jones, FA, T4 A. E. Merti, FA, T4 L. B. Hathaway, FA, Cpl. J. H. Zimmer, FA, Pvt. T. W. Lincum, FA, Cpl. S. J. Clunols, FA, Cpl. M. E. Isaacson, FA, Pvt. H. D. Ashton, FA, Cpl. C. F. Pruden, MD, T5 R. J. Bluneth, FA, T5 R. C. Noel, MD, Pfc. H. F. Uthe, FA, Pvt. O. E. Greiner, FA, Pvt. Edward Brill, FA, Pvt. H. A. George, FA, Pvt. L. E. Nelson, FA, Pfc. J. M. Wheeler, FA, T4 C. R. Martin, FA, Pfc. Tom Wallace, FA, Pfc. N. J. Beshears, FA, Sgt. G. W. McMillan, FA; Cpl. Hilton A. Nicholas, FA, Pvt. W. F. Fariss, FA, Pvt. M. Benson, and Pfc. T. P. Stachula.

To the following personnel of the Infantry, unit not specified, the Bronze Star was awarded:

S.Sgt. J. S. Super, T5 Ossie Ramo, Maj. M. P. Bowden, 1st Lt. J. E. Robertson, S.Sgt. C. E. Hunter, Sgt. Carl M. Weems, Pfc. J. C. Beasley, and Pfc. T. R. Torrez.

Distinguished Flying Cross

1st Lt. John Mark, AAF—Exploratory photograph reconnaissance work in the North African Theater of Operations.

*Lt. Col. E. S. Green, South Pacific Area.

Capt. L. L. Hunt, Truk Islands.

Soldier's Medal

S.Sgt. L. E. Blaha, Inf.—Risked his life to save comrade from drowning.

Pvt. Herbert Rocha, Inf.—Risked his life to save comrade from drowning.

Pfc. W. J. Kovac, Inf.—Saved man from drowning.

The award of the Soldier's Medal to the following personnel of the US Army Fifteenth Air Force has been announced:

1st Lt. R. A. Boone, Pvt. C. E. Puller, T5 Clayton Jones, Sgt. F. E. Dyer, Cpl. A. W. Herring, Capt. H. F. Schekmecht, MC, M.Sgt. Gerald P. Merritt, Pfc. R. J. Cantalupo, M.Sgt. Leo Knapp, 2nd Lt. R. L. Weeks, *S.Sgt. Adolph Eberle, S.Sgt. R. L. McGrath, Capt. A. M. Adams, T.Sgt. E. H. Sarchione, Sgt. G. W. Kinkaid, Sgt. B. A. Lucas, Col. D. R. Fisher, T.Sgt. C. H. Stecker (OLC), S.Sgt. R. L. Elfred, Jr., 1st Lt. Peter Coccauto, T3 T. E. Grimes, Capt. J. C. Dooley, Cpl. Robert Branch, Pfc. Andrew Block, *T5 W. H. Collins, S.Sgt. L. W. Michael, and Col. G. R. McCartney.

* Posthumous award.

Army Promotion Status

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) and Promotions on the Non-Promotion List since 21 July 1944.

Promotion List

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel—Richard W. Cooksey, Cav. No. 54. Vacancies—Seven.

Senior Lt. Colonel—Daniel A. Connor, FA No. 65.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Colonel—Burwell B. Wilkes, Jr., Inf. No. 12.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Joseph G. Hopkins, AC No. 293.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—John B. Richardson, Jr., Inf. No. 216.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Thomas B. Mechling, CAC No. 575.

Non-Promotion List

Lt. Col. to Col.

Leland O. W. Moore, MC.

Henry W. Melsch, MC (temp. col.).

Maj. to Lt. Col.

Berna T. Bowers, MC (temp. col.).

U. S. War Round Up

(Continued from Page 1475)

and one damaged.
30 July—Yangtze River—B-24 Liberators bombed the railroad yards in Wuchang, with all bombs falling in the target. Large fires were started from the oil stores.
1 Aug.—Hongkong Area—Liberators of the Fourteenth AAF on a sea sweep off Hongkong bombed and probably sank a partially submerged Japanese submarine 29 July. On a night mission 20 July B-24's bombed Swatow, starting many fires.

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Generals in the U. S. Army

Based on new data, the Historical Section of the Army War College has issued a revised compilation of the Generals in the United States Army. Principal change in the new list is that George Washington is presumed to have been "General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States," it having been thought hitherto that he had held the rank of General only in the Continental Army and that his highest rank in the United States Army had been that of Lieutenant General.

Subsequently, the War College states, Congress provided for a "General of the Armies of the United States," but Washington never accepted this higher rank. The list designates Grant, Sheridan, and Sherman as "Generals," U. S. Army, and General Pershing as "General of the Armies of the United States," which would mean that Pershing is the only one to have held that highest rank.

Data furnished by Maj. Noel Gaines, Retired Emergency Officer, assisted the College in revising its list.

The new list follows:

1. **George Washington** held the rank of "General and Commander in Chief, of the Army of the United Colonies" from 15 June 1775, the date of the act of the Continental Congress. On 4 July 1776, the Continental Congress passed "the unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of America." On 9 September 1776, the Continental Congress "Resolved that in all continental commissions and other instruments, where, heretofore, the words 'United Colonies' have been used, the stile be altered, for the future, to the 'United States.'" This Resolve presumably

operated as an amendment to Washington's commission to make him "General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States." Washington resigned his commission to "the United States in Congress assembled" sitting in Annapolis, 23 December 1783. In anticipation of the threatened war with France, Washington was appointed Lieutenant General and Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States under act of Congress, 28 May 1798. The subsequent act of Congress of 3 July 1798 provided for a "general of the Armies of the United States." Washington never accepted the new commission as "General of the Armies" and this office was terminated by the act of 16 March 1802. Washington died at Mount Vernon, 14 December 1799, holding the active commission of Lieutenant General.

2. **Ulysses S. Grant**—General, U. S. Army, 25 July 1866 to 4 March 1869; resigned to become President, General, U. S. Army, Retired, 3 March 1885. Died, 23 July 1885.

3. **William T. Sherman**—General, U. S. Army, 5 March 1869, Retired, 8 February 1884. Died, 14 February 1891.

4. **Philip H. Sheridan**—General, U. S. Army, 1 June 1888. Died, 5 August 1888.

5. **John J. Pershing**—General (emergency), 6 October 1917. General of the Armies of the United States, 3 September 1919. Retired, 13 September 1924.

6. **Tasker H. Bliss**—General (emergency), 6 October 1917 to 19 May 1918. Died, 9 November 1930.

7. **Peyton C. March**—General (emergency), 20 May 1918 to 30 June 1920. Retired, 1 November 1921.

8. **Charles P. Summerall**—General (Chief of Staff), 23 February 1929 to 20 November 1930. Retired, 31 March 1931.

9. **Douglas MacArthur**—General (Chief of Staff), 21 November 1930 to 1 October 1935. General (temporary), 18 December 1941 to —.

10. **Malin Craig**—General (Chief of Staff), 2 October 1935; retired, 31 August 1939. General (temporary), 26 September 1941 to —.

11. **George C. Marshall**—General (Chief of Staff), 1 September 1939 to —.

12. **John L. Hines**—General, (Retired), 15 June 1940. Retired, 31 May 1932.

13. **Dwight D. Eisenhower**—General (temporary), 11 February 1943 to —.

14. **Henry H. Arnold**—General (temporary), 19 March 1943 to —.

Notes

1. **Washington**—When Washington was recalled from civil life, in 1798, "to command the armies of the United States," he required two things of his old friend, President John Adams, (1) that his rank should be that of Lieutenant General, and (2) that he should draw no pay unless actually in the field with the Army. The land war never materialized.

2. **Grant**—Following Vicksburg, Grant was made a major general in the Regular Army, as of 4 July 1863. The act of 29 February 1864 revived the office of lieutenant general and Grant was so nominated and confirmed on 2 March 1864. On 17 March 1864, he was made General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States by order of the President, his actual rank being that of lieutenant general. General, U. S. Army, 25 July 1866, under act of that date. General, U. S. Army, Retired, 3 March 1885, under act of that date.

3. **Sherman**—General, under act of 25 July 1866. Grant had been promoted General under that act, and on the same day Sherman was promoted Lieutenant General under act of 29 February 1864. When Grant resigned from the Army, in 1869, to become President, Sherman was made general and Sheridan lieutenant general. The act of 15 July 1870 provided "That the offices of general and lieutenant general of the Army shall continue until a vacancy shall occur in the same and no longer." Under this act, when Sherman retired in 1884, the office of general on the active list ceased to exist and Sheridan remained a lieutenant general and in command of the army.

4. **Sheridan**—General, under act of 1 June 1888. This act provided "That the grade of Lieutenant-General of the Army is hereby discontinued and is merged into the grade of General of the Army of the United States which grade shall continue during the lifetime of the present Lieutenant General of the Army, after which such grade shall also cease."

5. **Pershing**—General (emergency), under act of 6 October 1917; and General of the Armies under act of 3 September 1919.

6. **Bliss**—General (emergency), under act of 6 October 1917. Retired, 31 December 1917. Active duty, 1 January 1918; appointment as General (emergency) terminated 19 May 1918. Appointed "General, by brevet," 20 May 1918; relieved active duty, 30 April 1920; reverted to his permanent rank of Major General. General, U. S. Army, Retired 21 June 1930. The act of 21 June 1930 gives war-time rank without increased pay or allowances to officers of the U. S. Army upon their retirement from active service.

7. **March**—General (emergency), under act of 6 October 1917; honorably discharged as General (emergency), 30 June 1920; reverted to his permanent rank of Major General. Re-

tired, 1 November 1921. Active duty, 14 January to 16 January 1930. General, U. S. Army, Retired, 21 June 1930, under act of that date. Active duty, 2 February 1931 to 9 February 1931.

8. **Summerall**—Chief of Staff, 21 November 1926 to 23 February 1929, with rank of Major General; General (Chief of Staff), 23 February 1929 to 20 November 1930; reverted to his permanent rank of Major General. Retired with rank of General, 31 March 1931. The act of 23 February 1929 provided the temporary rank of general for the officer holding the office of Chief of Staff. On retirement the officer passes to the retired list with this rank.

9. **MacArthur**—General (Chief of Staff), under act, 23 February 1929. On relief as Chief of Staff he reverted to his permanent rank on active list, that of Major General. Retired as General, 31 December 1937. Recalled to active duty as Major General, 26 July 1941; promoted Lieutenant General (temporary), 27 July 1941, and General (temporary), 18 December 1941, under act of 9 September 1940.

10. **Craig**—General (Chief of Staff), under act of 23 February 1929. Recalled to active duty, General (temporary), under act of 9 September 1940, retained on active duty, 12 August, 1943.

11. **Marshall**—General (Chief of Staff) under act of 23 February 1929.

12. **Hines**—General (Retired). Hines held office as Chief of Staff with rank of Major General from 14 September 1924 to 20 November 1926, and retired at that grade. He was advanced to the grade of General on the Retired List by special act of 15 June 1940.

13. **Eisenhower**—General (temporary), under act, 9 September 1940.

14. **Arnold**—General (temporary), under act, 9 September 1940.

Praise Gen. Branshaw

Praise for Maj. Gen. Charles E. Branshaw, commanding, Materiel Command of the Army Air Forces at Wright Field, Ohio, is given by the House Military Committee in an interim report issued this week in connection with its investigations of the National War Effort. The report treats of firms who furnished workers to war production plants at pay rates in excess of established wage scales.

The report points out that 10 March 1944 General Branshaw wrote to the District Supervisor of the Central Procurement District AAF Materiel Command in Detroit, saying that it is against the policy of the Materiel Command to permit the use of such firms by contractors. "This Communication," the committee report said, "indicated a very definite appreciation on General Branshaw's part of the existence of the practice of dealing in labor as a commodity, a practice which was enriching many individuals and business groups without benefit to the Government but at a tremendous unnecessary expense to the taxpayers."

Message to Guam Invaders

Marines of the First Provisional Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, USMC, landed on Guam fully aware that they had a "personal score to settle" with the Japanese. Just before the Marines landed Brigadier General Shepherd, in a message to his officers and men, said:

"Your commanding General desires to wish all hands God speed in the approaching operation."

"As you are well aware, this brigade has been given the honor of participating in the recapture of United States territory—ground on which Marines were stationed for 40 years

until overcome by superior enemy forces. Our Corps has a personal score to settle in the landing we are about to effect."

"This will be our first operation as a brigade. Our regiments have demonstrated their combat efficiency in previous battles. We must now fight together as a team. I have every confidence in your ability to accomplish our mission. United States Marines never fail."

"Good luck to each of you and may God protect us in all dangers."

63 Million Ship Tons of Supplies

More than 4 million troops and more than 63 million ship tons of supplies were transferred from the United States to 127 overseas ports throughout the world in the 31-month period from December, 1941, through June, 1944, according to a report made by Maj. Gen. C. P. Gross, USA, Chief of Transportation, on 30 July, the eve of the Transportation Corps' second birthday.

General Gross revealed that since Pearl Harbor the Army has dispatched to the European Theater of Operations alone more than 18 million ship tons of cargo, or more than twice the 8,000,000 ship tons sent to the AEF in the World War. The volume of Army traffic moved overseas during the past year shows an increase of more than 100 per cent over that of any previous year. Nearly twice as much cargo was shipped in May, 1944, as in May, 1943. The peak monthly tonnage moved during the World War was barely more than a fifth of this figure.

So tremendous was the total volume of supplies going to all theaters a year ago to mount the offensives now in progress that it totaled 7½ ship tons of space for every soldier going overseas, and slightly more than one ship ton per man already overseas. At the present time, the overall average has dropped to five ship tons of supplies shipped for each soldier. Part of this drop is explained by constantly improved packaging and stowing developments, such as the twin-vehicle pack and knocked-down freight cars. Each man now requires one ship ton of supplies per month to maintain him overseas, General Gross said.

The Transportation Corps, youngest of the Army Service Forces, was organized 31 July 1942, out of the Transportation Service and other units of the Army charged with transportation responsibilities. The Corps operates the great ports of embarkation, regulates the movement of troops and War Department freight by commercial carriers, supervises the operations of one of the world's largest merchant fleets, and has extensive transportation responsibilities in all overseas theaters.

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RETIRED OFFICERS WANTED

A Military Academy of National reputation offers an unusual opportunity for permanent employment for two (2) retired officers as tactical officers. Applicants must have been declared ineligible for active duty and must be under forty-five years of age. Applications must be made in writing, stating qualifications to Box VF, Army & Navy Journal.

REAL ESTATE

BRADENTON, FLORIDA — The tropical fruits and shrubs of Hawaii, combined with the very fine Manatee County citrus fruits help to make Bradenton attractive. Write for information about homes. Mrs. C. R. Watkins, with Wyman Green and Blalock.

"UTOPIA" Stuart, Florida, near "CAMP MURPHY," inviting Army and Navy families to join us. Write Dehon & Sons, for colorful map.

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Housing for Service Families
(Continued from First Page)

to determining more precisely how many service families may be reasonably accommodated.

The list follows:

State & Localities Pop. 5-10,000	Localities Pop. 10-25,000	Localities Pop. Over 25,000
Alabama Auburn Andalusia Cullman Eufaula Jasper Troy		
Arkansas Stuttgart Walnut Ridge	Pine Bluff	
Colorado Alamosa Canon City Durango Longmont Louisville Sterling Walsenburg	Boulder Fort Collins Greeley Trinidad	
Florida Bradenton Lake Wales Palatka Plant City River Junction	Clearwater St. Augustine Sanford	
Georgia Carrollton Cordele Elberton Fitzgerald Statesboro	Dalton	
Idaho Moscow	Lewiston Twin Falls	
Illinois Indiana		Cairo Terre Haute
Iowa Atlantic Carroll Cedar Falls Centerville Chariton Cherokee Creston Drilein Perry Red Oak Spencer Storm Lake Washington Webster City	Boone Marshalltown Mason City Muskegon	
Maine Camden Rockland	Waterville	Bangor
Massachusetts Ware	Farmington Marlboro	
Minnesota Bemidje Crookston Fairmont Hastings Little Falls Montevideo Moorhead Pipestone Richfield St. Peter Thief River Falls Willmar Worthington	Fairbault Fergus Falls Mankato Red Wing	
Mississippi Brookhaven Corinth Tupelo	Clarksdale	
Montana Kalispell Miles City	Helena Missoula	
New Hampshire Conway Derry Franklin Littleton Suncook	Berlin Concord	
New Jersey Hackettstown Hammononton Washington	Pleasantville	
New Mexico Hanover		
New York Bedford Town Canandaigua Catskill Norwich	Cortland Horell Hudson Ithaca Middletown	
North Carolina Ashboro Dunn Forest City Henderson Kings Mountain	Concord Hickory Kingston Lexington Reidsville	Rocky Mount

State & Localities Pop. 5-10,000	Localities Pop. 10-25,000	Localities Pop. Over 25,000
Lenoir Mooreville Morganton Mt. Airy Newton Washington	Shelby Statesville Thomasville Wilson	
North Dakota Devils Lake Dickinson Jamestown Valley City Williston	Grand Forks Fargo	
Oklahoma McClain Pryor		
Pennsylvania Bellfonte Clearfield Hollidaysburg Johnstown Pottsville Ridgway Somerset State College Tyrone	Indiana Pottsville Scranton	
South Carolina Chester Conway Easley Hartsville Laurens Marion Newberry Union	Orangeburg Anderson	
South Dakota Deadwood Lead Brookings	Mitchell	
Tennessee Elizabethton Greenville Lebanon Morristown Pulaski Springfield	Cleveland Johnson City	
Texas Albany Ballinger Bastrop Bowie Brackettville Breckenridge Burnet Chillicothe Cleburne Clifton Eastland Eden Electra Fredericksburg Fort Stockton Graham Haskell Hedley Iowa Park Moran Newport Olney Plainview Quanah San Saba Snyder Strawn Tahoka Vernon White Deer	Marshall	
Utah Toole		
Vermont Bennington Brattleboro Middlebury Montpelier St. Johnsbury	Barre Rutland	
Virginia Clifton Forge Covington Salem Waynesboro	Martinsville	
West Virginia Point Pleasant		Charleston

Navy Promotions

(Continued from First Page)

Manley C. Williams Frank R. Bussey, Jr.
Robert C. Walden, Jr. Bernard W. Coan
Joseph M. Straughan Robert P. Watterson
John W. Trenton

Hospital Corps

Henry M. Smith Glen W. Price

Dental Corps

Floyd E. Dewhurst Edward R. McClean
Loren M. Waxler Myron R. Pope
Alvin B. Noble Dillard P. Eubank, Jr.

Supply Corps

Richeau X. James

Lieutenants (junior grade) and ensigns, line and staff, of the Naval Reserve whose dates of commencement of continuous active duty in their respective ranks are within the period 2 May

1943 to 1 June 1943, inclusive.

Date of rank as lieutenant (jg) is considered as date of commencement of active duty in rank in the case of any officer of the Naval Reserve temporarily promoted from ensign without restriction as to duty station, provided he has served continuously in officer status from the date which establishes eligibility for promotion.

For officers of the rank of lieutenant (jg) commissioned in the Medical Corps, Naval Reserve, from an acting assistant surgeon status and those who were assigned to active duty as reserve officers for medical internship and continued in an active duty status, the date of completion of the internship is regarded as the date of commencement of active duty except in the case of those who have been advised individually that a later date governs.

Front Line Medical Pay

Governor O'Connor of Maryland said this week that he will ask the State's representatives in Congress to draw up a bill for front line service pay in which "fairness to all would be evidenced." He stated that the recent bill providing pay increases for Infantrymen perhaps showed "undue partiality."

The Governor specifically mentioned Medical personnel and said that they should be accorded the same recognition as other front line troops inasmuch as they "serve side by side with them, share the same discomforts and run the same identical risks."

Tank-Dozer Rips Hedgerows

The hedgerows of Normandy, behind which Nazi soldiers have taken cover and held off Allied attackers with machine-gun, mortar and tank fire, are yielding to the tank-dozer, a new break-through weapon developed cooperatively by the Corps of Engineers and the Ordnance Department, Army Service Forces.

Consisting of a huge bulldozer blade mounted on an M-4 Sherman tank, the new tank-dozer combines some of the best features of both machines—the terrific work power of the bulldozer plus the striking power and protection of the tank.

The tank-dozer swiftly slashes passages through earth walls, hedgerows and across sunken roadways which bar and channel the advance. Trees up to 18 inches in thickness are snapped or pushed over by the powerful blades, while the tanks shed the spattering of small-arms and light mortar fire.

Few obstacles can stand in the way of the three and one-half ton blade, backed by the driving force of the medium tank.

Air Commander for USMC

(Continued from First Page)

lowances provided by law for the highest grade or rank held by him as Chief of N O etc.—Provided that the President in his discretion may extend the privileges herein authorized to such officers as have heretofore been retired and who satisfy the foregoing conditions: Provided further that no increase provided herein in retirement pay shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this section."

Marine Corps Confirmations

The Senate has this week confirmed the nominations of the following to be second lieutenants in the United States Marine Corps:

John J. Kuhn-NCO of Robert J. J. Picard
the MC Morse "L" Holladay
Steve J. Cibik Robert E. LaPointe
Henry S. Lewis, Jr. Richard C. Peck
Robert B. Carney, Jr. William J. Cochran
Kenneth W. Kolberg William M. Walker

Navy Football Schedule

Capt. C. Owen Humphreys, director of athletics at the United States Naval Academy, has announced the following 9 games for the 1944 football season:

30 Sept. North Carolina Pre-flight at Annapolis.
7 Oct. Penn State at Annapolis.
14 Oct. Duke University at Baltimore Stadium.
21 Oct. Georgia Tech at Atlanta.
28 Oct. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.
4 Nov. Notre Dame at Baltimore Stadium.
11 Nov. Cornell at Baltimore Stadium.
18 Nov. Purdue at Baltimore Stadium.
2 Dec. Army, playing field to be announced.
Purdue replaces Columbia on the Midshipmen's schedule this year.

Marine Corps Assignments

The following changes affecting the status of Marine Corps personnel have been announced by Headquarters:

Maj. Gen. Harry Schmidt, to duty as Commanding General, 5th Amphibious Corps.
Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Bates, to duty as Commanding General, Fourth Marine Division.
Brig. Gen. Louis E. Woods, from MC, Washington, D. C., to aviation duty overseas.
Col. Monroe S. Swanson, from duty overseas to duty in the depot of supplies, San Francisco, Calif.
Lt. Col. Walker A. Reaves, from duty overseas to HQMC, Washington, D. C.
Lt. Col. Kenneth L. Moses, from duty at Lakehurst, N. J., to Camp Pendleton, Calif.
Lt. Col. Hayden Freeman, from duty overseas to Camp Lejeune, N. C.
Lt. Col. Edward F. Doyle, from duty overseas to Camp Pendleton, Calif.
Lt. Col. Raymond L. Murray, from duty overseas to Quantico, Va.

Play Big Part in Normandy

The 16th Infantry Regiment, First Division, has been cited by the commanding general of the First Army for heroic action on D-Day, when that regiment landed near Colleville-sur-Mer on the Normandy coast in high seas which swamped many assault craft and forced troops to struggle ashore in the face of pointblank enemy fire. Five separate counterattacks were repulsed before the beachhead was made secure.

The 134th and 115th Infantry regiments of the First Army also have played an important part in the Normandy drive. The 134th is commanded by Col. Butler B. Miltonberger. The 115th, commanded by Col. Alfred V. Ednie, marched into St. Lo 18 July after one of the bloodiest battles of the Normandy campaign. This regiment is the federalized 1st Infantry Regiment, Maryland National Guard.

Take Over Transit System

The President, 3 August, ordered the Army to take control of the Philadelphia transit system which had been tied up by striking operators for three days.

The Secretary of War stated that the strike was "cutting off the flow of essential war materials for the Army and Navy at a time when our troops need maximum support to drive home their advantage over the enemy."

Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes, commanding general of the Third Service Command, has been designated as War Department representative in charge of the properties. Brig. Gen. Norman Randolph, commanding general of the Pennsylvania district, Third Service Command, will serve as General Hayes' deputy in the operation of the company.

Calendar of Legislation**Bills Introduced**

S.2053. Sen. Brewster, Me. To pair retired naval officers on active duty as rear admirals with rear admirals of the active list for pay and promotion purposes and to provide that when retired from active duty their pay and allowances shall be 75 per cent of the highest active duty pay to which they were entitled while serving on active duty.

S.2056. Sen. Walsh, Mass. To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to lease certain lands in San Diego County, Calif., to the Southern California Telephone Co.

H.R. 5147. Rep. Mans, Minn. Amends existing law to provide for an Assistant Commandant and Assistant Commandant for Air in the Marine Corps, with rank, pay, and allowances of a major general.

Naval Air Transport Commended

Admiral H. R. Stark, USN, Commander of the United States Naval Forces in Europe, has commended the Naval Air Transport Service for flying almost a quarter of a million pounds of special gear from this country to the amphibious forces in the south of England just prior to the invasion of France. The Army Air Transport Command cooperated in making the shipment.

Navy Flight Officers

Request for flight training from officers other than US Naval Academy graduates of classes of 1942, 1943 and 1944 are not desired by the Bureau of Naval Personnel until further notice.

It became necessary due to curtailment of flight program and large backlog of requests. The Navy also pointed out that enlisted personnel flight training quotas now assigned to selecting commands are to remain in effect.

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